

PACIFIC COAST
ALMANAC
1868





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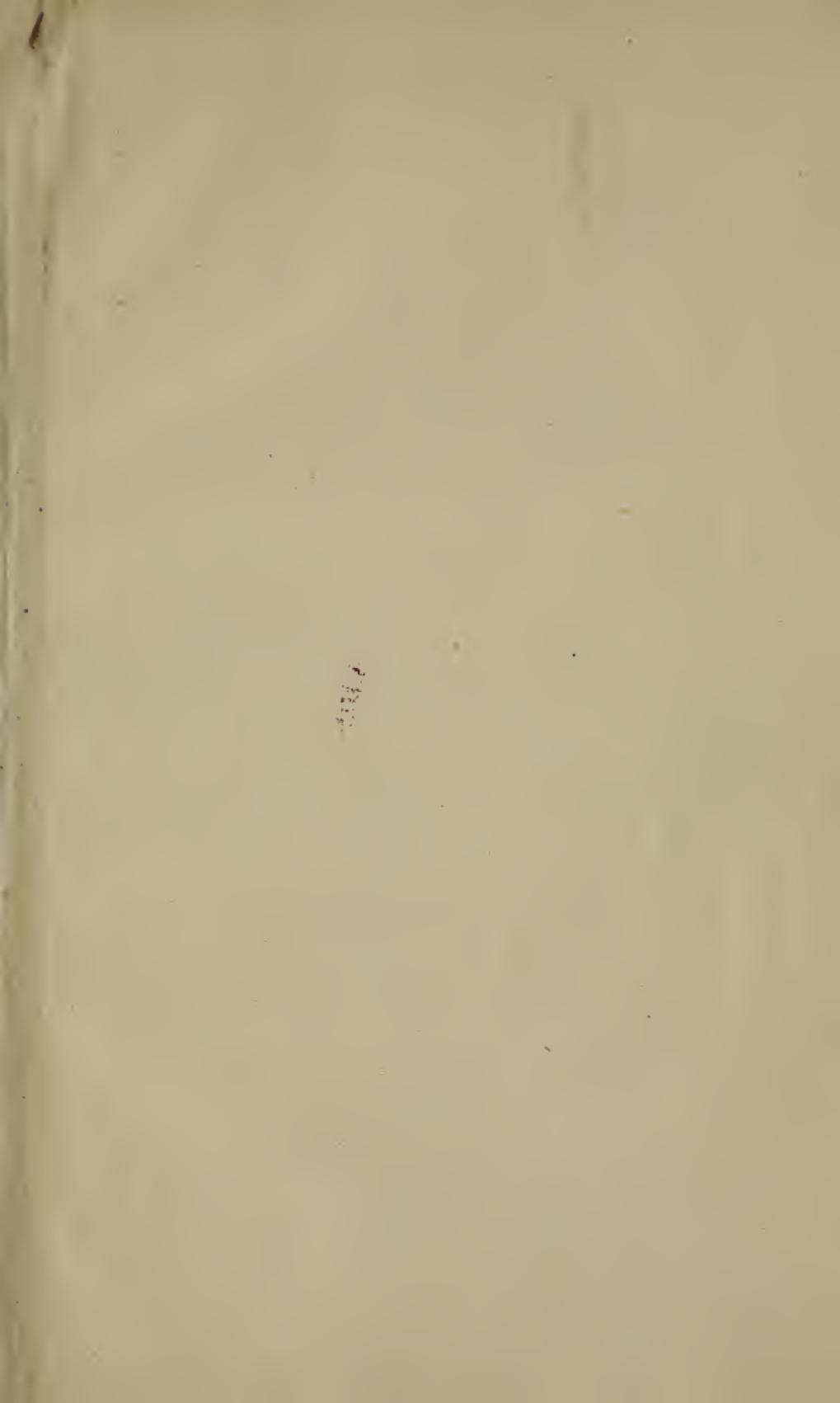
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IN. 1868.

THE
PACIFIC COAST ALMANAC
AND
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS
FOR
1868.

Compiled by HENRY G. LANGLEY, Editor of the State Register, etc.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Calendar and Celestial Phenomena, by Thomas Tenment, Esq.	1 to 14
Proposed Amendment to U. S. Constitution	15
Civil Rights Bill; Tenure of Office Bill	15 to 19
National Bankrupt Law	19 to 20
How to Secure Public Lands; Land Laws of California	20 to 22
Registry Law; Primary Election Law, California	22 to 23
Proposed Amendments State Constitution	24
Government of the United States: Executive and Judicial	25
Members of the XLth Congress, Senate and House of Representatives	26 to 28
Military Division of the Pacific	29
United States Navy, Pacific Ocean	29
Post Office Department, Pacific Coast	30
Post Offices and Postmasters	31 to 37
United States Courts, Pacific Coast	37 to 38
Federal Officers, Pacific Coast	38 to 40
Statement of the Public Debt	40
Pacific States and Territories; Area and Population	41
Government of California, Executive Department	41
Members of the Legislature, Senate and Assembly	41 to 42
Judges of the Supreme and District Courts	43
Judicial Districts and Terms of Courts	43 to 44
Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly Districts	45
Notaries Public	46 to 48
Military Department; State Appointees	49
Resources of the State—Agricultural, Wine and Wine Growing, Live Stock, Manufacturing and Mineral	51 to 68
Counties of the State, Area, Population, Value of Property	69
County Officers	70 to 71
Election Returns, 1850 to 1864	72
" 1867	73
Area, Population, etc., of the United States	74
Governors, and time of Elections, of the different States	75
Newspapers and Periodicals, Pacific Coast	76 to 78
Railroads, California	79
Stamp Duties—United States and California	80 to 83
Measures, not Men	83 to 85
Governments: Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory	86 to 91
Election Returns: Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory	90 to 92
Territory of Alaska	92
Chronological History of Events	92 to 96

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tered, according to Act of Congress, in the Year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-seven,

BY HENRY G. LANGLEY,

the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of California.

22.181

INDEX:

PAGE	PAGE
Agriculture, Cal.....51	Great Britain, Population.14
Alaska, Arca, etc.....92	Hawaiian Islands.....4
Almanacs, Olden Times...6	Hay Crop, Cal.....57
Asphaltum, Cal.....68	Hemp Culture, Cal.....58
Assaying & Chem'l's, S. F.62	Honey Bee, Cal.....56
Astronomical Calculat'ns. 1	Hop Culture, Cal.....57
Bankrupt Law, U. S .....19	House of Representatives, U. S.....27
Barley Crop, Cal.....53	Human Life, Average...8, 12
Boot & Shoe Manuf'ing..64	Imports, San Francisco.50
Borax, Cal.....68	Indian Corn Crop, Cal.....53
Brandy Product, Cal.....55	Iron, Cal.....68
Breweries, Cal.....65	Japan, Area and Popula- tion.....6
Broom Manuf'ing, Cal.....64	Judicial Districts, Cal....43
Butter & Cheese, Cal.....56	Judicial Districts, U. S., Pac. Coast.....37
California, Area and Re- sources .....51	Judiciary, Cal.....43
Calif'nia, County Officers.70	Judiciary, Nevada.....88
California, Officers, etc....41	Judiciary, Oregon.....86
Canals & Water Ditches, California.....68	Judiciary, U. S.....25
Capitals, States, and Terri- tories .....75	Land Agents, Cal.....49
Cigar Manuf'ing, Cal.....65	Land Agents, U. S., Pac. Coast.....20
Civil Rights Bill.....15	Lands, Agricultural, Cal.51
Climate, Cal.....51	Lands, How to Secure U. S.20
Coal, Cal.....67	Lands, State, Cal.....21
Congress, Members U. S. .26	Lead Manufacture, Cal.63
Chronology, Pac. Coast...92	Leather Manufacture, Cal.64
Congressional Apportion- ment.....74	Legal Distances, Cal.....69
Congress'nal Districts Cal 45	Legislature, Cal.....41
Constitutional Amend- ment, Cal.....24	Legislative Districts, Cal.45
Constitut'l Amend't, U. S.15	Legislatures, State, Meet- ing of.....75
Copper Product, Cal.....67	Longevity of Tradesmen. 8
Cotton, Cal.....57 & 61	Libraries, Cal.....71
Counties & County Seats, California.....69	Live Stock, Cal.....56
Counties & County Seats, Oregon.....87	Lumber, Cal.....63
Counties & County Seats, Nevada.....89	Manufactures, Cal.....60
Counties & County Seats, Washington Territory.91	Marble Manufacture, Cal.66
County Officers, Cal.....70	Measures, not Men.....83
Counties, Cal., when Or- ganized.....69	Military, Cal.....49
Dairy Products.....56	Military U. S. Pac. Coast.29
Debt of California.....50	Mills, Flour, Cal.....63
Debt of Counties, Cal....71	Mills, Iron, San Francisco.63
Debt Nevada.....89	Mills, Paper, California.59
Debt Oregon .....87	Mills, Powder, California.59
Debt of the U. S. ....40	Mills, Quartz, California.68
Diet, Moderation in.....10	Mills, Rice, San Francisco.63
Election Returns, Cal.72-73	Mills, Salt, San Francisco.66
Election Returns, Nev....90	Mills, Saw, California. ....63
Election Returns, Oregon.92	Mills, Woolen, California.60
Election Returns, U. S....74	Mineral Resources, Cali- fornia.....66
Election Returns, W. T. ....91	Ministers, Foreign, U. S.25
Electi'ns, State, when held.75	Months, names of.....13
Exports, San Francisco.50	Navy, U. S., Pacific Ocean.29
Flax Culture, Cal.....59	Nevada, Area & Resources.90
Flour Manufacture, Cal....63	Nevada Government, et al.88
Foundries, Cal.....63	Nevada, U. S. Courts....37
Fruit Growing, Cal.....53	Newspapers, Pacific Coast.76
Furniture Manuf't're, Cal.64	Newspapers, World .....12
Glass Manuf't're, Cal....62	Notaries Public, Califor- nia .....46
Gold Product, Australia.75	Oat Crop, California. ....53
Gold Product, Cal.....67	Oils and Paints, Manufac- ture, California. ....62
Gold Region, Cal.....67	Olives, California. ....54
Gold Shipments, Cal.....50	Oregon Government, etc.86
Governors of States.....75	Oregon, U. S. Courts....37
Grain Crop, Cal.....52	Pacific States and Territo- ries .....41
Grape & Wine Growing, Cal.....54	Paper Manufacture, Cali- fornia.....59
	Periodicals, California....76
Petroleum, California ...68	
Population, California...69	
Population, Nevada.....90	
Population, Great Britain.14	
Population Pacific States and Territories, 1866 ...41	
Population, U. S. ....7, 40, 74	
Population, W. T. ....91	
Population, World.....9	
Post Offices, Pacific Coast 30-37	
Potato Crop, California ..57	
Powder Manufacture, Cali- fornia.....59	
Primary Election Law, California.....23	
Products of California...59	
Products of the Union....5	
Property, Real and Per- sonal, California .....69	
Public Debt, U. S. ....40	
Public Schools, California.69	
Quartz Mills, California.68	
Quartz Mills, Nevada.....89	
Quicksilver, California....67	
Railroads, California.....79	
Railroads, U. S. ....9	
Registry Law, California.23	
Resources, Agricultural, California .....51	
Resources, Manufacturing, California .....60	
Resources, Mineral, Cali- fornia.....66	
Resources, Nevada.....90	
Rice Culture, California.58	
Rope Manufacture, Cali- fornia .....62	
Seats, Government, differ- ent States.....75	
Sheep, California. ....56	
Silk Culture, California.57	
Silver, California.....67	
Specie in U. S. ....3	
Stamp Duties, California.83	
Stamp Duties, U. S. ....80	
State Capitals .....75	
State Elections, when held.75	
State Legislatures, when convened.....75	
State Prison, California.50	
Tanneries, California.....64	
Tenure of Office Bill....17	
Tobacco Crop, California.57	
Treasure Shipments, Cali- fornia .....50	
U. S., area of.....74	
U. S. Army, Pacific Divis- ion .....29	
U. S. Courts, Pacific Coast.37	
U. S. Crops .....74	
U. S. Government .....25	
U. S. Navy, Pacific Ocean.29	
U. S. Officers, Pac. Coast.38	
Washington Territory, Offi- cers, etc.....91	
Water Ditches, California.68	
Weather, How to Judge.11	
Wheat Crop, California.52	
Wine Growing, Cal....54, 66	
Wool, California. ....55	
Woolen Goods, Manufac- ture, California.....60	

ADDENDA—Page 25, Supreme Court, U. S.—The death of Judge J. M. Wayne leaves the Fifth Circuit vacant. Page 26, Senate, U. S.—In the arrangement of the Senate, the classification of the New York Tribune has been adopted.

22. 781



PACIFIC COAST ALMANAC, 1868.

Astronomical Calculations.

Eclipses in 1868.

In the year 1868 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun:

- I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 22–23, invisible in California; visible in Central America, South America, Africa, and Southern Europe.
- II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 17th, invisible in California; visible in Eastern Africa, Southern Asia, and Australia.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Easter Sunday.....	April 12
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 9	Ascension Day.....	May 21
Ash Wednesday	" 26	Pentecost.....	" 31
St. Patrick.....	Mar. 17	Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday.....	April 5	First Sunday in Advent.....	Nov. 29
Good Friday.....	" 10	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

Equinoxes and Solstices.

Vernal Equinox.....	Mar. 20	Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept. 22
Summer Solstice.....	June 20	Winter Solstice.....	Dec. 21

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters.....	E, D	Solar Cycle.....	1
Epact.....	6	Roman Indiction.....	11
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	7	Julian Period.....	6581

Morning and Evening Stars.

VENUS will be Evening Star until July 16th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

MARS will be Evening Star until January 2d, then Morning Star until November 13th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be Evening Star until March 10th, then Morning Star until July 4th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

SATURN will be Morning Star until February 24th, then Evening Star until November 29th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs: *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock*-time is always *right*, while *sun-time* *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock, mean time*; indeed, this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 14, August 31, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*.

The Anatomy of Man's Body,
As governed by the twelve Constellations, according to ancient Astrology.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC:

SPRING SIGNS.

1. ♈ Aries, or Ram.
2. ♉ Taurus, or Bull.
3. ♊ Gemini, or Twins.

SUMMER SIGNS.

4. ♋ Cancer, or Crab.
5. ♌ Leo, or Lion.
6. ♍ Virgo, or Virgin.

AUTUMN SIGNS.

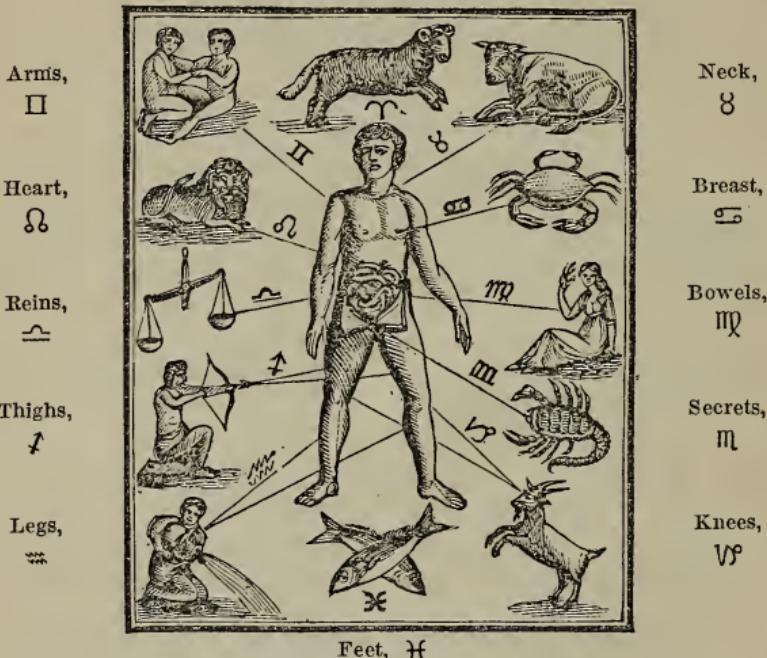
7. ♎ Libra, or Balance.
8. ♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ Sagittarius, or Archer.

WINTER SIGNS.

10. ♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
11. ♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
12. ♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Head and Face, ♈



To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the Calendar page, and against the day, in the third column, you have the sign or place of the moon: then find the signs here, and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's Place, or the signs, have any effect on the human body, ought not to be believed.

~~☞~~ In the Calendar pages the first zodiacal sign only is given, in which the moon remains until another sign occurs.

Thickness of the Earth's Crust.

From the average of numerous experiments, the temperature is found to increase one degree for every 60 feet the earth is penetrated. By this law, the heat at the depth of 60 or 70 miles would reduce to a state of fusion most of the mineral substances known to us. Hence it has been concluded that the earth's center is a molten and fluid mass. Allowing for the increased conducting power of the primitive rocks (and astronomical reasons), the solid crust of the earth cannot be less than from 200 to 500 miles in thickness.

1ST MONTH.]

JANUARY.

[31 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

First Quarter.....	2 7 52 Evening.	Last Quarter.....	16 8 54 Morning.
Full Moon.....	9 2 43 Evening.	New Moon.....	24 11 8 Morning.

San Francisco.												Portland.			Astoria.		
D of M N ^o	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	High water, small	High water, large	Moon sets		
			H M	H M	H M	A M	P M	H M	H M	H M	A M	P M	P M	A M	H M		
1 We			7 21	4 47	11 05	5 07	4 17	7 46	4 21	11 03	5 07	4 42	8 19	8 32	11 02		
2 Th		♀	7 21	4 47	morn	5 52	5 28	7 46	4 22	morn	6 06	6 01	9 38	9 45	morn		
3 Fri			7 21	4 48	0 03	large	small	7 46	4 23	0 04	large	small	large	small	0 05		
4 Sat	8		7 21	4 49	1 03	7 09	7 59	7 46	4 24	1 09	7 39	8 28	A. M.	10 51	1 11		
5 S			7 21	4 50	2 05	7 53	9 19	7 46	4 25	2 15	8 33	9 48	0 43	9 43	2 18		
6 Mo		□	7 21	4 51	3 08	8 32	10 32	7 46	4 26	3 21	9 23	10 58	2 26	10 26	3 26		
7 Tu			7 21	4 52	4 14	9 10	11 36	7 46	4 27	4 31	10 11	A. M.	3 49	11 11	4 37		
8 We		◻	7 20	4 53	5 19	9 48	A. M.	7 45	4 28	5 39	10 53	0 06	4 59	P. M.	5 46		
9 Th			7 20	4 54	rises 10 21	0 42		7 45	4 29	rises 11 39	0 54	5 36	2 00	rises			
10 Fri		Ω	7 20	4 55	6 38	11 11	1 21	7 45	4 31	6 22	P. M.	1 48	5 47	2 47	6 16		
11 Sat			7 20	4 56	7 49	P. M.	2 09	7 45	4 32	7 37	1 16	2 37	6 17	3 55	7 32		
12 S		☿	7 20	4 57	8 59	1 01	2 54	7 44	4 33	8 52	2 06	3 23	6 48	5 08	8 49		
13 Mo			7 20	4 58	10 07	2 04	3 35	7 44	4 34	10 03	2 58	4 05	7 28	6 18	10 02		
14 Tu		▬	7 19	4 59	11 10	3 18	4 18	7 43	4 35	11 08	4 01	4 45	8 10	7 36	11 12		
15 We			7 19	5 00	morn	4 36	5 08	7 43	4 36	morn	5 11	5 28	8 52	8 54	morn		
16 Th			7 19	5 01	0 12	small	large	7 42	4 38	0 18	small	large	small	large	0 19		
17 Fri		♏	7 19	5 02	1 13	7 12	6 39	7 42	4 39	1 22	7 45	7 02	9 52	A. M.	1 26		
18 Sat			7 19	5 03	2 10	8 25	7 22	7 41	4 40	2 22	8 58	7 58	10 00	0 06	2 27		
19 S		♄	7 18	5 04	3 03	9 36	7 59	7 40	4 41	3 18	10 07	8 45	10 20	1 52	3 24		
20 Mo			7 18	5 05	3 59	10 36	8 36	7 39	4 42	4 18	11 08	9 34	10 48	3 12	4 25		
21 Tu		♍	7 18	5 06	4 51	11 33	9 10	7 38	4 44	5 11	11 56	10 15	11 43	4 18	5 18		
22 We			7 17	5 07	5 38	A. M.	9 39	7 38	4 45	5 58	A. M.	10 57	P. M.	4 47	6 06		
23 Th			7 17	5 08	6 24	0 14	10 16	7 37	4 46	6 43	0 37	11 28	1 37	5 08	6 50		
24 Fri		❀	7 16	5 09	sets	0 50	11 02	7 36	4 47	sets	1 17	morn	2 30	5 29	sets		
25 Sat			7 15	5 10	6 12	1 23	11 49	7 35	4 49	5 58	1 54	0 57	3 27	5 44	5 53		
26 S		♓	7 15	5 11	7 07	1 53	P. M.	7 34	4 50	6 56	2 25	1 40	4 19	5 59	6 52		
27 Mo			7 14	5 12	8 04	2 19	1 29	7 33	4 51	7 56	2 54	2 29	5 16	6 21	7 54		
28 Tu			7 13	5 13	8 59	2 44	2 20	7 32	4 53	8 55	3 19	3 14	6 16	6 42	8 54		
29 We		♀	7 12	5 14	9 56	3 12	3 16	7 31	4 55	9 56	3 45	4 04	7 17	7 06	9 56		
30 Th			7 12	5 15	10 55	large	small	7 30	4 56	10 59	large	small	large	small	11 00		
31 Fri	8		7 11	5 16	11 53	4 37	5 27	7 29	4 57	morn	5 00	5 49	10 02	8 12	morn		

THE SPECIE OF THE U. S.—The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to \$579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to \$127,000,000; from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to \$457,000,000—grand total, \$1,163,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was \$439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$125,000,000; from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$310,000,000—total, \$874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$148,000,000; from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, \$322,000,000—total, 741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of \$422,000,000. There are now in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, over \$40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in National and other banks: in all, about \$160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than \$300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and may therefore yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands.—*Pres.'s Message, 1867.*

HE is miserable once who feels it, but twice who fears it before it comes.

2D MONTH.]

FEBRUARY.

[29 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

First Quarter.....	^D 1	^H 10	^M 6	Morning.	|	Last Quarter.....	^D 14	^H 1	^M 7	Morning.
Full Moon.....	8	1	25	Morning.	|	New Moon.....	23	6	11	Morning.

San Francisco.										Portland.			Astoria.			Port Townsend.			
D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Moon sets	
No.			^H M	^H M	^H M	^A M	^P M	^H M	^H M	^H M	^A M	^P M	^H M	^H M	^P M	^A M	^H M		
1	Sat	□	7 10	5 17	morn	5 19	6 45	7 28	4 59	0 02	5 47	7 02	11 56	8 40	0 05				
2	S	□	7 09	5 19	0 54	6 02	8 02	7 27	5 01	1 06	6 38	8 13	A. M.	8 56	1 11				
3	Mo		7 08	5 20	1 56	6 47	9 18	7 25	5 02	2 11	7 36	9 31	1 23	8 45	2 17				
4	Tu	□	7 07	5 21	2 59	7 38	10 32	7 24	5 04	3 18	8 37	10 38	2 52	10 40	3 24				
5	We		7 06	5 22	4 02	8 25	11 25	7 22	5 06	4 22	9 40	11 49	3 38	P. M.	4 29				
6	Th	Ω	7 05	5 23	5 03	9 17	A. M.	7 21	5 07	5 23	10 32	A. M.	4 03	1 03	5 30				
7	Fri		7 04	5 24	rises	10 06	0 15	7 19	5 09	rises	11 20	0 43	4 46	2 24	rises				
8	Sat	ℳ	7 02	5 26	6 32	11 07	0 54	7 18	5 10	6 22	P. M.	1 27	4 52	3 12	6 19				
9	S		7 01	5 27	7 42	P. M.	1 41	7 17	5 12	7 37	1 08	2 15	5 23	4 13	7 35				
10	Mo		7 00	5 28	8 52	1 01	2 18	7 15	5 13	8 51	2 01	2 55	5 51	5 17	8 51				
11	Tu	△	6 59	5 29	9 57	2 01	2 51	7 13	5 15	10 01	2 54	3 28	6 22	6 24	10 02				
12	We		6 58	5 30	10 59	small	large	7 12	5 16	11 07	small	large	small	large	11 10				
13	Th	ℳ	6 57	5 31	11 59	4 15	4 12	7 10	5 18	morn	4 49	4 42	7 31	8 51	morn				
14	Fri		6 56	5 32	morn	5 34	4 57	7 08	5 20	0 11	5 59	5 22	8 07	10 21	0 16				
15	Sat	▢	6 55	5 33	0 58	6 52	5 44	7 07	5 21	1 12	7 16	6 12	8 24	A. M.	1 18				
16	S		6 54	5 34	1 53	8 06	6 26	7 05	5 23	2 11	8 29	7 03	8 53	0 16	2 17				
17	Mo		6 52	5 35	2 46	9 16	7 07	7 04	5 24	3 06	9 41	7 56	9 31	1 45	3 18				
18	Tu	ℳ	6 51	5 37	3 35	10 23	7 50	7 02	5 26	3 55	10 41	8 48	10 34	3 01	4 03				
19	We		6 50	5 38	4 21	11 11	8 29	7 01	5 27	4 40	11 33	9 42	11 36	3 38	4 48				
20	Th	▢	6 49	5 39	5 03	11 50	9 11	7 00	5 28	5 22	A. M.	10 26	P. M.	4 04	5 28				
21	Fri		6 48	5 40	5 42	A. M.	9 52	6 58	5 30	5 57	0 15	11 10	1 32	4 26	6 03				
22	Sat		6 47	5 41	6 19	0 23	10 49	6 57	5 31	6 31	0 51	11 54	2 29	4 46	6 36				
23	S	ℳ	6 46	5 42	sets	0 49	11 35	6 56	5 32	sets	1 23	P. M.	3 17	5 01	sets				
24	Mo		6 45	5 43	6 53	1 18	P. M.	6 54	5 34	6 49	1 55	1 30	4 10	5 19	6 46				
25	Tu	ℳ	6 43	5 44	7 51	1 41	1 17	6 52	5 35	7 50	2 19	2 14	5 05	5 36	7 50				
26	We		6 41	5 45	8 48	2 04	2 08	6 50	5 36	8 51	2 44	3 03	5 56	5 55	8 52				
27	Th	▢	6 40	5 46	9 47	large	small	6 48	5 38	9 54	large	small	large	small	9 57				
28	Fri		6 38	5 47	10 48	3 04	3 54	6 46	5 40	10 58	3 39	4 28	8 30	6 44	11 02				
29	Sat		6 37	5 48	11 48	3 45	5 11	6 45	5 41	morn	4 16	5 31	10 19	7 08	morn				

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Hawaiian Archipelago consists of twelve islands, which lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18 degrees 50 minutes and 22 degrees and 20 minutes North Latitude, and 145 degrees 55 minutes and 160 degrees 15 minutes West Longitude from Greenwich, and stretch along in a direction W.N.W. and E.S.E. about 350 miles, and contain about 6,000 square miles.

Name.	Length.	Breadth.	Ft. High.	Sq. Miles.	Population.*
Hawaii.....	88	68	13,953	4,000	24,447
Maui.....	48	29	10,200	600	17,574
Oahu.....	46	23	3,800	520	19,126
Kauai.....	33	28	4,800	520	6,990
Molokai.....	40	9	2,800	170	3,607
Lanai.....	17	9	1,600	100	600
Niihau.....	8	7	800	80	790
Kahoolawe.....	11	8	400	60 -
Molokini.....					
Lehua.....					73,134
Kaula.....					
Niihao, or Bird Island					* By Official Census of 1853.

The average temperature, in low southern and western locations, is 75 degrees; in northern and eastern, 72 degrees. The lofty mountains are cool, and at their summits cold.

3D MONTH.]

MARCH.

[31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

	D	H	M				D	H	M				
First Quarter.....	1	8	39	Evening.			New Moon.....	23	10	49	Evening.		
Full Moon.....	8	0	12	Evening.			First Quarter.....	31	4	16	Morning.		
Last Quarter.....	15	7	19	Evening.									

San Francisco.

Portland.

Astoria.

Port Townsend.

No.	D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Moon sets	
				H	M	H	M	A	M	P	M	H	M	A	M	P	M	H	M	
1	S	II		6 36	5 49	morn	4 31	6 31	6 43	5 42	0 03	5 03	6 38	11 58	7 19	0 08				
2 Mo				6 34	5 50	0 49	5 20	7 46	6 41	5 43	1 12	5 59	7 54	A. M.	7 58	1 12				
3 Tu	G			6 33	5 51	1 50	6 13	9 07	6 40	5 45	2 10	7 03	9 04	1 27	9 15	2 17				
4 We				6 32	5 52	2 49	7 08	10 08	6 38	5 46	3 09	8 17	10 26	2 24	10 48	3 16				
5 Th	Ω			6 31	5 53	3 45	8 08	11 06	6 37	5 47	4 04	9 23	11 34	3 06	P. M.	4 10				
6 Fri				6 29	5 54	4 37	9 05	11 53	6 35	5 49	4 53	10 18	A. M.	3 42	1 20	4 59				
7 Sat	ℳ			6 27	5 55	5 25	9 57	A. M.	6 32	5 50	5 36	11 08	0 25	4 13	2 33	5 42				
8 S				6 26	5 56	rises	10 47	0 31	6 31	5 51	rises	11 56	1 07	4 36	2 36	rises				
9 Mo	△			6 25	5 57	7 35	11 54	1 01	6 29	5 52	7 36	P. M.	1 43	4 42	4 08	7 37				
10 Tu				6 23	5 58	8 41	P. M.	1 44	6 27	5 53	8 47	1 49	2 24	5 08	5 10	8 49				
11 We	ℳ			6 21	5 59	9 44	small	large	6 25	5 55	9 54	small	large	small	large	9 57				
12 Th				6 19	6 00	10 45	2 55	2 36	6 22	5 57	10 58	3 36	3 15	5 34	7 48	11 03				
13 Fri				6 18	6 01	11 42	4 07	3 05	6 20	5 58	11 59	4 34	3 49	5 39	9 31	morn				
14 Sat	‡			6 17	6 02	morn	5 28	3 41	6 18	6 00	morn	5 42	4 21	6 07	10 59	0 05				
15 S				6 15	6 03	0 38	6 42	4 28	6 17	6 01	0 57	6 54	5 09	6 52	A. M.	1 03				
16 Mo	ℳ			6 13	6 04	1 29	7 56	5 16	6 15	6 03	1 49	8 03	6 01	8 10	0 22	1 56				
17 Tu				6 11	6 05	2 17	8 57	6 02	6 12	6 04	2 37	9 09	7 04	9 27	1 14	2 44				
18 We				6 10	6 06	3 00	9 51	6 57	6 11	6 06	3 19	10 10	8 02	10 38	1 55	3 26				
19 Th	ℳ			6 08	6 07	3 42	10 35	7 53	6 09	6 07	3 58	11 01	9 01	11 44	2 30	4 04				
20 Fri				6 07	6 08	4 19	11 11	8 47	6 08	6 08	4 32	11 42	9 56	P. M.	2 58	4 37				
21 Sat	ℳ			6 05	6 09	4 53	11 39	9 37	6 06	6 10	5 04	A. M.	10 45	1 40	3 19	5 07				
22 S				6 04	6 10	5 27	A. M.	10 25	6 03	6 11	5 33	0 14	11 49	2 35	3 42	5 36				
23 Mo	ℳ			6 02	6 11	5 59	0 01	11 37	6 01	6 12	6 01	0 39	P. M.	3 27	4 01	6 09				
24 Tu				6 01	6 12	sets	0 24	P. M.	5 59	6 13	sets	1 06	1 25	4 13	4 17	sets				
25 We				6 00	6 12	7 41	large	small	5 58	6 14	7 47	large	small	large	small	7 48				
26 Th	ℳ			5 58	6 13	8 41	1 17	2 07	5 56	6 16	8 50	2 02	2 51	6 23	4 52	8 54				
27 Fri				5 56	6 14	9 43	1 39	3 05	5 53	6 17	9 56	2 28	3 43	7 59	5 01	10 01				
28 Sat	ℳ			5 55	6 15	10 45	2 05	4 05	5 51	6 19	11 01	2 55	4 30	9 25	4 59	11 07				
29 S				5 53	6 16	11 45	2 44	5 10	5 49	6 20	morn	3 31	5 26	10 47	5 25	morn				
30 Mo	G			5 51	6 17	morn	3 39	6 33	5 47	6 21	0 04	4 24	6 25	11 47	6 09	0 12				
31 Tu				5 50	6 18	0 44	4 37	7 37	5 46	6 22	1 05	5 31	7 40	A. M.	7 35	1 11				

YEARLY GROSS PRODUCTS OF THE UNION.—The following figures approximately illustrate the relative value, estimated in specie, of the various industrial interests of the United States, as ascertained by recent inquiry at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

Agricultural and forest products	\$1,700,000,000
Manufactures.....	980,000,000
Mineral products	75,000,000
Fisheries.....	13,000,000
Profits from foreign commerce, imports and exports.....	190,000,000
Earnings from domestic commerce, coastwise, inland, and local.....	1,500,000,000
Average yearly increase in value of domain, roads, canals, dwellings, etc.....	2,400,000,000

Total \$6,858,000,000

Yearly consumption, \$60,000,000,000; savings, or net increase of wealth, \$778,000,000.

4TH MONTH.]

APRIL.

[30 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Full Moon.....	^D 6 ^H 11 ^M 7 Evening.	| New Moon.....	^D 22 ^H 0 ^M 10 Evening.
Last Quarter.....	14 2 25 Evening.	| First Quarter.....	29 10 8 Morning.

D of M no	D of W	Moon's place	San Francisco.				Portland.			Astoria.			Port Townsend.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
1 We	Ω		5 49 6 19	1 40	5 44	8 42		5 44	6 24	2 00	6 44	8 55	0 45	9 45	2 07
2 Th		ℳ	5 47 6 20	2 32	6 56	9 44		5 42	6 25	2 49	7 59	10 06	1 37	11 15	2 55
3 Fri		ℳ	5 46 6 21	3 19	8 03	10 37		5 40	6 26	3 32	9 09	11 08	2 18	P. M.	3 37
4 Sat			5 44 6 22	4 02	9 02	11 16		5 38	6 28	4 12	10 09	11 56	2 48	1 38	4 15
5 S			5 43 6 23	4 21	9 58	11 48		5 37	6 29	4 37	11 01	A. M.	3 19	2 45	4 48
6 Mo	ℳ		5 42 6 24	rises	10 50	A. M.		5 35	6 30	rises	11 52	0 28	3 44	3 46	rises
7 Tu			5 40 6 24	7 25	small	large		5 33	6 31	7 33	small	large	small	large	7 36
8 We		ℳ	5 39 6 25	8 27	P. M.	0 48		5 32	6 32	8 39	P. M.	1 34	3 37	5 51	8 44
9 Th			5 38 6 26	9 27	2 00	1 12		5 30	6 33	9 43	2 42	2 04	3 29	7 21	9 49
10 Fri		ℳ	5 36 6 27	10 26	2 59	1 34		5 28	6 34	10 44	3 32	2 29	3 43	8 35	10 51
11 Sat			5 35 6 28	11 20	4 00	1 59		5 26	6 35	11 40	4 23	2 59	4 14	9 44	11 47
12 S	ℳ		5 33 6 29	morn	5 14	2 34		5 24	6 38	morn	5 17	3 30	5 24	10 28	morn
13 Mo			5 32 6 30	0 10	6 20	3 20		5 23	6 39	0 31	6 21	4 18	6 41	11 09	0 37
14 Tu			5 30 6 31	0 57	7 19	4 20		5 21	6 40	1 16	7 23	5 14	8 03	11 55	1 23
15 We	ℳ		5 28 6 32	1 40	8 12	5 21		5 19	6 42	1 57	8 26	6 14	9 24	A. M.	2 03
16 Th			5 27 6 33	2 17	9 01	6 24		5 17	6 43	2 31	9 23	7 21	10 42	0 38	2 37
17 Fri	ℳ		5 26 6 34	2 52	9 42	7 27		5 15	6 44	3 03	10 12	8 26	11 45	1 14	3 09
18 Sat			5 24 6 34	3 26	10 16	8 28		5 13	6 45	3 34	10 52	9 27	P. M.	1 47	3 33
19 S			5 23 6 35	3 59	10 44	9 26		5 12	6 47	4 04	11 24	10 27	1 46	2 14	4 05
20 Mo	ℳ		5 22 6 36	4 30	11 07	10 20		5 10	6 48	4 30	11 49	11 19	2 36	2 36	4 30
21 Tu			5 21 6 37	5 03	large	small		5 09	6 49	4 59	large	small	large	small	4 58
22 We	ℳ		5 20 6 38	sets	11 58	11 53		5 07	6 50	sets	A. M.	P. M.	4 42	3 15	sets
23 Th			5 18 6 39	7 32	A. M.	P. M.		5 06	6 51	7 44	0 50	2 05	6 09	3 20	7 49
24 Fri	ℳ		5 16 6 40	8 36	0 19	2 19		5 04	6 52	8 51	1 15	2 50	7 22	3 09	8 57
25 Sat			5 15 6 41	9 38	0 45	3 11		5 03	6 54	9 57	1 47	3 42	8 29	3 22	10 03
26 S	ℳ		5 14 6 42	10 39	1 16	4 10		5 01	6 55	11 00	2 19	4 20	9 14	3 51	11 07
27 Mo			5 13 6 43	11 37	1 59	4 59		4 59	6 57	11 58	3 04	5 13	10 03	5 02	morn
28 Tu			5 12 6 44	morn	3 08	6 06		4 58	6 58	morn	4 01	6 12	10 58	6 27	9 05
29 We	Ω		5 11 6 45	0 30	4 23	7 11		4 56	6 59	0 48	5 12	7 19	11 55	7 58	0 54
30 Th			5 09 6 45	1 18	5 87	8 11		4 54	7 00	1 33	6 32	8 31	A. M.	9 33	1 39

ALMANACS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.—In the Middle Ages calendars were all constructed by the monks. Immediately after the invention of printing, calendars for single years were never published. The majority of people needing them could not afford the price of a book that was to be renewed at a fresh outlay every year. The first printed calendars were therefore almanacs for several successive years, and gave much of what was then considered valuable information frequently in rhyme. Thus the first printed almanac which has come down to us, published at Augsburg, in the year 1491, is wholly rhymed, and tells in rhymes, even upon its title-page, how it is formed to describe the months as they are made by Nature, and the influence of the stars; to give instruction as to meat and drink; on physicking, bathing, and the management of health; to teach how a child should be educated; also how the plague is to be escaped, etc. It is a curious evidence of the little depth that popular education has reached in England, that the great and wealthy Corporation of the Stationers' Company should continue to publish and sell every year some hundred thousand copies of "Moore's Almanac," the chief attraction of which consists in its astrological predictions and hieroglyphics. The experiment was once tried of replacing this stuff with more useful matter; but the falling off in the sale showed the attachment of the people for it so decidedly that Mars, Saturn, etc., are again in the ascendant—proving that *enlightenment* is one thing, and a *profitable monopoly* another.

5TH MONTH.]

MAY.

[31 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

D H M	6 10 27	Morning.	D H M	21 10 26	Evening.
Full Moon.....	5 08	6 46	Last Quarter.....	9 5	5 Morning.

D H M	21 10 26	Evening.
New Moon.....	4 21	3 32
First Quarter.....	9 3	10 27

San Francisco.				Portland.				Astoria.				Port Townsend.			
D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets
1	Fri	ℳ	5 08	6 46	2 01	6 51	9 05	4 53	7 01	2 13	7 48	9 35	0 42	11 32	2 17
2	Sat		5 07	6 47	2 41	8 02	9 52	4 52	7 02	2 49	9 00	10 27	1 25	P. M.	2 51
3	S	Δ	5 06	6 48	3 18	9 05	10 29	4 50	7 04	3 21	10 06	11 13	1 57	1 59	3 22
4	Mo		5 05	6 49	3 54	10 03	10 59	4 49	7 05	3 52	11 01	11 44	2 22	2 48	3 52
5	Tu	ℳ	5 04	6 50	4 30	m1	1 large	4 47	7 07	4 23	small	large	small	large	4 21
6	We		5 03	6 51	rises	11 41	11 51	4 46	7 08	rises	P. M.	A. M.	3 07	5 21	rises
7	Th	ꝝ	5 02	6 52	8 03	P. M.	A. M.	4 44	7 10	8 30	1 41	0 50	2 24	6 16	8 36
8	Fri		5 01	6 53	9 09	1 53	0 30	4 43	7 11	9 29	2 30	1 28	2 34	7 26	9 26
9	Sat		5 00	6 54	10 01	2 47	0 53	4 41	7 12	10 22	3 18	1 57	2 57	8 27	10 30
10	S	ꝝ	4 59	6 55	11 01	3 44	1 21	4 40	7 13	11 12	4 01	2 25	3 56	9 00	11 19
11	Mo		4 58	6 56	11 35	4 40	1 50	4 38	7 14	11 54	4 59	3 02	5 08	9 36	morn
12	Tu	ꝝ	4 57	6 57	morn	5 39	2 40	4 37	7 16	morn	5 43	3 52	6 21	10 13	0 01
13	We		4 56	6 58	0 16	6 34	3 41	4 35	7 17	0 32	6 40	4 34	7 39	10 53	0 37
14	Th		4 55	6 59	0 52	7 23	4 46	4 34	7 18	1 04	7 34	5 35	9 00	11 32	1 09
15	Fri	ꝝ	4 55	6 59	1 26	8 07	5 49	4 33	7 19	1 36	8 29	6 37	10 12	A. M.	1 39
16	Sat		4 54	7 00	1 58	8 48	6 53	4 32	7 20	2 04	9 17	7 44	11 24	0 14	2 06
17	S	ꝝ	4 53	7 01	2 28	9 25	7 58	4 31	7 21	2 30	10 01	8 52	P. M.	0 50	2 32
18	Mo		4 52	7 02	3 01	9 56	9 01	4 30	7 22	2 59	10 37	9 56	1 24	1 19	2 58
19	Tu		4 51	7 03	3 34	large	small	4 29	7 23	3 27	large	small	large	small	3 25
20	We	ꝝ	4 51	7 03	4 09	10 54	10 49	4 29	7 24	3 59	11 43	11 44	3 40	2 07	3 55
21	Th		4 50	7 04	4 48	11 14	11 44	4 28	7 25	4 34	A. M.	P. M.	5 10	2 18	4 29
22	Fri	ꝝ	4 49	7 05	sets	11 43	P. M.	4 27	7 26	sets	0 12	1 47	6 20	2 10	sets
23	Sat		4 49	7 05	8 29	A. M.	1 43	4 26	7 27	8 49	0 47	2 42	7 26	2 20	8 56
24	S	ꝝ	4 48	7 06	9 29	0 16	3 10	4 25	7 28	9 50	1 23	3 24	8 03	2 48	9 57
25	Mo		4 48	7 06	10 26	0 51	3 51	4 25	7 29	10 45	2 05	4 14	8 44	3 51	10 52
26	Tu	ꝝ	4 47	7 07	11 17	1 44	4 42	4 24	7 30	11 33	2 50	5 01	9 33	5 08	11 39
27	We		4 46	7 08	morn	2 57	5 45	4 23	7 31	morn	3 49	5 56	10 25	6 33	morn
28	Th	ℳ	4 46	7 08	0 03	4 13	6 47	4 22	7 32	0 15	5 01	7 00	11 16	8 03	0 20
29	Fri		4 45	7 09	0 44	5 28	7 42	4 21	7 33	0 53	6 17	8 04	A. M.	9 36	0 57
30	Sat	ꝝ	4 44	7 10	1 22	6 41	8 31	4 20	7 34	1 27	7 31	8 58	0 06	11 32	1 28
31	S		4 44	7 10	1 57	7 52	9 16	4 20	7 34	1 57	8 47	9 54	0 46	P. M.	1 57

THE population of the United States was, in round numbers, in 1860, 31,000,000. The statistics of seven decennial censuses show that the population increases at the rate of thirty-five per centum every ten years. At this rate of progress, our population in 1883 will reach 60,000,000, and in 1900 will exceed 100,000,000. Napolion, in his recent circular, estimated that it would reach that figure within a century, or by the year 1966, but by that time it will be nearer 200,000,000, for if there is the wisdom and patriotism among the people to keep the Union undivided, we shall have acquired Mexico and Canada, and probably the Central American States. The Great Republic—the colossus of empires—will then occupy a commanding figure among the nations of the earth, such as was never attained by any nation known to history. To all this vast population and stretch of territory is to be added such wealth, such material and intellectual greatness, as shall surpass the imagination of the poet and confound the speculations of the philosopher.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.—The area of Japan proper is 116,405 square miles; the area of dependencies, 47,312 square miles: making a total of 163,717 square miles. The population is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000—the mean of the two estimates being, perhaps, nearer the truth.

6TH MONTH.]

J U N E .

[30 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

	^D	^H	^M	Evening.		^D	^H	^M	Morning.	
Full Moon.....	4	10	45			New Moon.....	20	6	35	
Last Quarter.....	13	2	4	Morning.		First Quarter.....	26	9	41	Morning.

D of M	D of W	San Francisco.						Portland.			Astoria.			Port Townsend.																
		Moon's place	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon sets		High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon sets		High water, small	High water, large	High water, small		Moon sets									
			H	M	H	M	H	M	A	M	P	M	H	M	H	M	A	M	P	M	H	M								
1 Mo		M	4	44	7	11	2	30	8	55	9	37	4	19	7	35	2	26	9	51	10	24	1	16	2	30	2	25		
2 Tu			4	44	7	11	3	07	10	02	10	12	4	19	7	36	2	58	10	56	11	09	1	25	3	39	2	54		
3 We			4	43	7	12	3	42	10	59	10	33	4	19	7	37	3	30	11	47	11	34	1	36	5	28	3	25		
4 Th		A	4	43	7	13	rises	11	54	10	54	4	18	7	38	rises				P. M. A. M.	1	28	6	20	rises					
5 Fri			4	43	7	13	7	54	P. M.	11	39	4	18	7	39	8	15	1	40	0	16	1	15	6	45	8	22			
6 Sat		V ^o	4	43	7	14	8	45	1	58	A. M.	4	18	7	40	9	06	2	22	0	47	2	07	7	11	9	13			
7 S			4	43	7	15	9	31	2	41	0	04	4	17	7	40	9	51	3	02	1	23	3	05	7	33	9	58		
8 Mo			4	42	7	16	10	13	3	20	0	41	4	17	7	41	10	21	3	43	1	55	4	05	7	57	10	37		
9 Tu		≡	4	42	7	16	10	51	4	00	1	22	4	17	7	41	11	05	4	20	2	34	5	11	8	25	11	11		
10 We			4	42	7	17	11	26	4	45	2	12	4	17	7	42	11	37	4	59	3	15	6	22	8	54	11	42		
11 Th		H	4	42	7	17	11	58	5	34	3	11	4	17	7	42	morn		5	46	4	02	7	31	9	33	morn			
12 Fri			4	42	7	17	morn	6	17	4	20	4	17	7	43	0	06	6	31	5	01	8	45	10	11	0	09			
13 Sat			4	42	7	18	0	31	6	58	5	27	4	17	7	43	0	35	7	20	6	06	10	02	10	52	0	36		
14 S		Φ	4	42	7	18	1	00	7	36	6	34	4	16	7	44	1	00	8	05	7	15	11	08	11	34	1	00		
15 Mo			4	42	7	18	1	31	large	small			4	16	7	44	1	27	large	small	large	small	1	26						
16 Tu		8	4	42	7	19	2	05	8	59	8	40	4	16	7	44	1	57	9	45	9	28	P. M. A. M.	1	53					
17 We			4	43	7	19	2	41	9	28	9	49	4	16	7	45	2	29	10	22	10	34	3	20	0	23	2	24		
18 Th		Π	4	43	7	19	3	24	9	56	10	54	4	16	7	45	3	08	10	58	11	37	4	35	0	20	3	12		
19 Fri			4	43	7	20	4	12	10	26	11	56	4	16	7	45	3	53	11	33	P. M.	5	40	0	35	3	46			
20 Sat		≡	4	43	7	20	sets	11	01	P. M.		4	16	7	45	sets		A. M.	1	28	6	12	1	02	sets					
21 S			4	43	7	20	8	14	11	48	1	55	4	16	7	46	8	35	0	19	2	28	6	43	2	00	8	42		
22 Mo		Ω	4	43	7	20	9	09	A. M.	2	48	4	16	7	46	9	28	1	03	3	14	7	16	3	07	9	34			
23 Tu			4	44	7	20	9	59	0	38	3	26	4	17	7	46	10	14	1	49	3	56	7	53	4	16	10	19		
24 We		ℳ	4	44	7	20	10	44	1	37	4	11	4	17	7	46	10	54	2	40	4	39	8	37	5	31	10	58		
25 Th			4	44	7	20	11	23	2	49	5	03	4	17	7	46	11	29	3	38	5	25	9	25	6	57	11	31		
26 Fri		Δ	4	44	7	21	11	59	4	08	5	58	4	18	7	46	morn		4	49	6	16	10	15	8	15	morn			
27 Sat			4	45	7	21	morn	5	24	6	48	4	18	7	46	0	01	6	05	7	12	11	02	9	41	0	01			
28 S			4	45	7	21	0	35	small	large			4	19	7	46	0	32	small	large	small	large	0	31						
29 Mo		M	4	45	7	21	1	09	7	56	8	06	4	19	7	46	1	02	8	42	8	55	11	46	P. M.	0	59			
30 Tu			4	46	7	21	1	44	9	07	8	41	4	20	7	46	1	33	9	50	9	37	11	44	2	00	1	28		

LONGEVITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.—A statement showing the mean average of life attained by individuals engaged in various employments:

Agriculturists.....	63.93	Machinists	36.41
Bankers.....	43.45	Manufacturers.....	43.23
Bank Officers.....	68.76	Masons	47.78
Blacksmiths.....	51.44	Mechanics	43.45
Butchers.....	50.00	Merchants	51.71
Calico Printers.....	51.33	Musicians	39.86
Carpenters.....	49.39	Operatives	32.93
Clerks	34.32	Painters	42.68
Clergymen.....	56.72	Physicians	54.94
Coopers	58.37	Printers	33.01
Editors.....	40.00	Public Officers	56.84
Gentlemen.....	58.19	Ropemakers	54.50
Hatters.....	54.17	Shipwrights	55.27
Jewelers.....	44.06	Shoemakers	43.12
Judges and Justices	65.00	Tailors	44.35
Lawyers	54.43	Teachers	34.46
		Traders	46.35

7TH MONTH.]

JULY.

[31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Full Moon.....	4 11 39 Evening.	| New Moon.....	19 1 46 Evening.
Last Quarter.....	12 4 30 Evening.	| First Quarter.....	26 5 41 Morning.

D of M	D of W	Moon's place	San Francisco.						Portland.						Astoria.						Port Townsend.					
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets		
1 We	¶		4 46 7 21	2 23 10 13	9 13	4 21	7 46	2 09	10 56	10 23	11 55	3 36	2 03													
2 Th			4 47 7 21	3 03 11 13	9 47	4 22	7 46	2 44	11 49	10 56	A. M.	4 47	2 38													
3 Fri	VF		4 47 7 20	3 46 P. M.	10 11	4 22	7 45	3 25	P. M.	11 40	0 18	5 22	3 19													
4 Sat			4 48 7 20	rises	0 57 10 57	4 23	7 45	rises	1 21	A. M.	1 09	5 37	rises													
5 S			4 48 7 20	8 02	1 40 11 42	4 24	7 45	8 31	2 07	0 14	2 23	6 15	8 37													
6 Mo	¶		4 49 7 20	8 51	2 13 A. M.	4 24	7 44	9 06	2 42	0 58	3 19	6 33	9 12													
7 Tu			4 49 7 19	9 27	2 43 0 25	4 25	7 44	9 40	3 13	1 37	4 18	6 50	9 44													
8 We	H		4 50 7 19	10 10	3 12 1 09	4 25	7 43	10 10	3 44	2 16	5 10	7 12	10 13													
9 Th			4 50 7 19	10 32	3 43 1 58	4 26	7 43	10 38	4 10	2 59	6 17	7 43	10 39													
10 Fri			4 51 7 18	11 01	4 22 2 53	4 27	7 42	11 04	4 43	3 45	7 24	8 14	11 04													
11 Sat	CP		4 52 7 18	11 33	5 02 3 58	4 28	7 42	11 30	5 22	4 38	8 27	8 53	11 29													
12 S			4 52 7 18	morn	large small	4 28	7 41	11 58	large	small	large	small	11 56													
13 Mo	8		4 53 7 17	0 04	6 30 6 10	4 29	7 41	morn	7 04	6 46	11 18	9 56	morn													
14 Tu			4 54 7 17	0 38	7 09 7 20	4 30	7 40	0 27	7 52	7 53	P. M.	10 05	0 24													
15 We	II		4 54 7 16	1 16	7 50 8 35	4 31	7 40	1 02	8 46	9 07	2 32	10 32	0 57													
16 Th			4 55 7 16	2 00	8 33 9 50	4 32	7 39	1 42	9 37	10 21	3 45	11 07	1 36													
17 Fri			4 56 7 15	2 51	9 11 10 59	4 33	7 39	2 30	10 37	11 32	4 23	A. M.	2 23													
18 Sat	□		4 57 7 15	3 49	9 57 P. M.	4 34	7 38	3 28	11 12	P. M.	4 55	0 11	3 21													
19 S			4 57 7 14	4 54 10 46	0 57	4 35	7 37	4 34	A. M.	1 21	5 25	1 09	4 27													
20 Mo	Ω		4 58 7 14	sets	11 41 1 44	4 36	7 36	sets	1 01	3 08	5 53	2 25	sets													
21 Tu			4 59 7 13	8 36	A. M.	2 29	4 37	7 35	8 48	0 52	2 51	6 21	3 31	8 53												
22 We	ℳ		5 00 7 13	9 19	0 36	2 50	4 38	7 34	9 27	1 42	3 29	6 53	4 41	9 30												
23 Th			5 00 7 12	9 58	1 36	3 26	4 39	7 33	10 01	2 34	4 01	7 37	5 48	10 02												
24 Fri	△		5 01 7 11	10 35	2 44	4 08	4 40	7 32	10 34	3 31	4 33	8 20	7 03	10 33												
25 Sat			5 02 7 10	11 11	11 small	large	4 41	7 31	11 05	small	large	small	large	11 02												
26 S	ℳ		5 03 7 09	11 47	5 11	5 53	4 42	7 30	11 37	5 45	6 18	9 52	9 37	11 33												
27 Mo			5 04 7 08	morn	6 27	6 37	4 43	7 29	morn	7 00	7 13	10 23	11 06	morn												
28 Tu	¶		5 04 7 08	0 23	7 41	7 15	4 44	7 28	0 10	8 17	8 04	10 30	P. M.	0 05												
29 We			5 05 7 07	1 03	8 57	7 57	4 45	7 27	0 46	9 34	9 01	10 51	2 22	0 40												
30 Th	VF		5 06 7 06	1 45	10 07	8 41	4 46	7 26	1 25	10 40	9 47	11 16	3 43	1 19												
31 Fri			5 07 7 05	2 31	11 06	9 12	4 47	7 25	2 10	11 39	10 40	A. M.	4 46	2 03												

THE population of the globe, in round numbers, is now computed as exceeding one milliard, speaking 3,064 known languages, and worshiping God in 1,100 different religions. The average age of man is computed at 33 years and 6 months. A quarter of the born children die under 7; one-half under 17. Of one hundred persons, six reach 60 years; of five hundred, only one 80; and of one thousand, one 100 years. Every year 30,000,000 die; thus, 91,000 per day, 3,730 in one hour, and 60 in one minute. The average births in one year amount to forty-one and a half millions, though interrupted in their regularity by war and other events, impeding the march of nature. On 120 persons of both sexes is counted in average one marriage, so that on the whole globe annually 8,350,000 marriages are taking place.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is scarcely thirty-five years since the first whistle of the locomotive was heard in America; and yet we have the following result:

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1835.....	1,098	1855.....	18,379
1840.....	2,818	1860.....	30,635
1850.....	9,021	1865.....	33,999

CALIFORNIA
SEP
1860

28

PACIFIC COAST ALMANAC.

[1868.]

10

8TH MONTH.]

1860

AUGUST.

[31 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Full Moon.....	3 3 42 Morning.	New Moon.....	17 9 3 Evening.
Last Quarter.....	11 4 18 Morning.	First Quarter.....	24 4 37 Evening.

San Francisco.										Portland.						Astoria.						Port Townsend.					
D of M no	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets		
1	Sat		5 07 7	7 04	3 19	11 59	9 59	4 48	7 24	2 58	0 22	11 15	0 10	4 38	2 51												
2	S	⌘	5 08 7	7 03	4 10	P. M.	10 41	4 49	7 23	3 51	1 04	11 55	1 07	4 59	3 44												
3	Mo		5 09 7	7 02	rises	1 17	11 29	4 51	7 21	rises	1 44	A. M.	2 00	5 14	rises												
4	Tu		5 10 7	7 01	8 02	1 41	A. M.	4 53	7 19	8 13	2 14	0 39	3 15	5 47	8 16												
5	We	☿	5 11 7	7 00	8 35	2 07	0 07	4 54	7 18	8 42	2 43	1 17	4 06	6 08	8 44												
6	Th		5 12 6	59	9 05	2 31	0 53	4 55	7 16	9 08	3 07	1 58	5 02	6 28	9 09												
7	Fri	♀	5 13 6	58	9 35	2 56	1 41	4 56	7 15	9 34	3 31	2 42	5 59	6 49	9 35												
8	Sat		5 14 6	57	10 05	3 25	2 32	4 57	7 13	10 00	3 56	3 26	6 56	7 22	9 59												
9	S		5 15 6	56	10 38	large	small	4 59	7 11	10 29	large	small	large	small	10 25												
10	Mo	8	5 16 6	55	11 14	4 53	4 29	5 00	7 10	11 02	5 20	5 04	9 34	8 12	10 57												
11	Tu		5 17 6	53	11 53	5 35	5 43	5 01	7 08	11 38	6 09	6 09	11 27	8 27	11 34												
12	We	II	5 17 6	52	morn	6 18	7 01	5 02	7 07	morn	7 06	7 24	P. M.	9 04	morn												
13	Th		5 18 6	51	0 38	7 09	8 18	5 03	7 06	0 19	8 07	8 41	2 25	9 47	0 12												
14	Fri	♊	5 19 6	50	1 22	8 00	9 35	5 04	7 04	1 11	9 12	10 02	3 13	11 01	1 04												
15	Sat		5 19 6	49	2 32	8 52	10 54	5 05	7 03	2 11	10 08	11 13	3 49	A. M.	2 04												
16	S	Ω	5 20 6	48	3 39	9 44	11 52	5 07	7 02	3 21	10 58	P. M.	4 24	0 13	3 15												
17	Mo		5 21 6	47	4 51	10 36	P. M.	5 08	7 00	4 36	11 48	1 09	4 53	1 24	4 31												
18	Tu	♍	5 22 6	45	sets	11 32	1 24	5 10	6 58	sets	A. M.	1 55	5 15	2 31	sets												
19	We		5 23 6	44	7 51	A. M.	2 06	5 11	6 56	7 56	0 40	2 27	5 46	3 35	7 58												
20	Th	△	5 24 6	43	8 30	0 27	2 17	5 12	6 55	8 30	1 31	2 58	6 16	4 36	8 30												
21	Fri		5 25 6	41	9 07	1 24	2 48	5 18	6 53	9 03	2 23	3 30	6 50	5 42	9 02												
22	Sat	♏	5 26 6	40	9 45	small	large	5 14	6 52	9 37	small	large	small	large	9 33												
23	S		5 27 6	39	10 22	3 47	3 57	5 15	6 50	10 10	4 23	4 36	7 40	8 25	10 05												
24	Mo	♄	5 28 6	37	11 02	5 07	4 41	5 16	6 48	10 46	5 33	5 20	7 58	9 54	10 40												
25	Tu		5 29 6	36	11 43	6 29	5 29	5 17	6 47	11 25	6 51	6 18	8 32	11 50	11 18												
26	We		5 30 6	35	morn	7 45	6 19	5 18	6 45	morn	8 07	7 14	9 13	P. M.	morn												
27	Th	♍	5 31 6	33	0 28	8 57	7 03	5 19	6 43	0 07	9 21	8 22	10 19	2 43	0 01												
28	Fri		5 32 6	31	1 16	10 07	8 07	5 20	6 41	0 55	10 24	9 17	11 23	3 23	0 48												
29	Sat	⌘	5 33 6	29	2 06	10 57	8 59	5 22	6 39	1 46	11 20	10 11	A. M.	3 51	1 39												
30	S		5 34 6	28	2 59	11 40	9 52	5 23	6 37	2 42	P. M.	11 00	0 23	3 37	2 33												
31	Mo		5 35 6	27	3 54	P. M.	10 37	5 25	6 35	3 39	0 39	11 42	1 21	3 53	3 33												

RESULTS OF MODERATION IN DIET.—Health and longevity are not the only results of moderation in diet. Its influence is far from being limited to the body; its effect on the mind is still more important. Julius Caesar, constitutionally addicted to excess, when resolved on some great exploit, was accustomed to diminish his diet to an extent truly marvelous, and to this diminution he ascribed the clearness and energy of mind which distinguished him in the hour of battle. When extraordinary mental vigor was desired by the First Napoleon, he used the same means to attain it. To his rarely equalled moderation in diet, Dr. Franklin ascribed his "clearness of ideas" and "quickness of perception," and considered his progress in study proportionate to the degree of temperance which he practiced. While Sir Isaac Newton was composing his "Treatise on Optics," he confined himself to bread and a little sack and water. Scarcely less rigid was the abstinence of Leipnitz, when preparing some parts of his "Universal Language." D'Aubigné relates of Luther, on the authority of Melancthon, that "a little bread and a single herring were often his only food for a day. Indeed, he was constitutionally abstemious; and, even after he had found out that heaven was not to be purchased by abstinence, he often contented himself with the poorest food, and would continue for a considerable time without eating or drinking." Dr. Cheyne, a celebrated physician, reduced himself from

9TH MONTH.]

SEPTEMBER.

[30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Full Moon.....	1	H	M				Evening.	New Moon.....	16	H	M				Morning.
Last Quarter.....	9	1	54				Evening.	First Quarter.....	23	7	12				Morning.

San Francisco.				Portland.				Astoria.				Port Townsend.			
D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises
1	Tu	☿	5 35 6	25	6 36	0 38 11	24	5 27	6 33	6 45	1 11	A. M.	2 18	4 20	6 48
2	We		5 36 6	24	7 09	0 53	A. M.	5 28	6 32	7 13	1 32	0 26	3 23	4 49	7 14
3	Th	♀	5 37 6	23	7 38	1 15	0 03	5 29	6 30	7 39	1 57	1 07	4 15	5 05	7 39
4	Fri		5 37 6	21	8 09	1 35	0 51	5 30	6 28	8 05	2 18	1 52	5 02	5 28	8 04
5	Sat		5 38 6	20	8 41	large	small	5 31	6 27	8 33	large	small	large	small	8 26
6	S	♂	5 39 6	19	9 14	2 28	2 22	5 32	6 25	9 03	3 07	3 15	7 10	5 48	8 58
7	Mo		5 39 6	17	9 52	2 59	3 18	5 33	6 23	9 37	3 40	3 56	8 54	5 54	9 31
8	Tu	□	5 40 6	15	10 33	3 43	4 25	5 34	6 21	10 15	4 23	4 55	10 20	6 20	10 09
9	We		5 41 6	13	11 22	4 35	5 43	5 35	6 18	11 01	5 17	5 58	11 43	7 05	10 54
10	Th	□	5 42 6	12	morn	5 26	7 01	5 37	6 16	11 57	6 27	7 12	P. M.	8 30	11 49
11	Fri		5 43 6	11	0 18	6 33	8 20	5 38	6 15	morn	7 38	8 28	1 35	9 59	morn
12	Sat	Ω	5 43 6	09	1 20	7 42	9 33	5 39	6 13	1 00	8 50	9 47	2 22	11 22	0 53
13	S	♂	5 44 6	07	2 17	8 45	10 40	5 40	6 11	2 11	9 55	11 01	2 59	A. M.	2 04
14	Mo	♍	5 45 6	06	3 38	9 43	11 33	5 41	6 09	3 26	10 50	P. M.	3 29	0 37	3 21
15	Tu		5 46 6	04	4 50	10 37	P. M.	5 43	6 07	4 42	11 42	0 49	4 01	1 49	4 38
16	We	△	5 47 6	02	sets	11 34	0 51	5 44	6 05	sets	A. M.	1 29	4 23	2 51	sets
17	Th		5 48 6	00	7 01	A. M.	1 04	5 46	6 02	7 00	0 37	1 44	4 49	3 49	6 58
18	Fri	♏	5 49 5	59	7 38	small	large	5 47	6 01	7 32	small	large	small	large	7 30
19	Sat		5 50 5	58	8 16	1 34	1 44	5 48	5 59	8 06	2 27	2 40	5 14	6 10	8 02
20	S		5 51 5	56	8 56	2 35	2 09	5 49	5 57	8 41	3 19	3 06	5 18	7 28	8 36
21	Mo	♄	5 52 5	55	9 38	3 45	2 45	5 51	5 55	9 20	4 16	3 43	5 46	9 10	9 14
22	Tu		5 53 5	53	10 23	5 05	3 39	5 53	5 53	10 02	5 20	4 27	6 31	10 38	9 56
23	We	♍	5 54 5	52	11 11	6 23	4 29	5 54	5 52	10 50	6 33	5 34	7 51	P. M.	10 42
24	Th		5 55 5	51	morn	7 39	5 39	5 55	5 50	11 40	7 43	6 36	9 10	0 55	11 33
25	Fri		5 55 5	49	0 01	8 42	6 44	5 56	5 48	morn	8 52	7 43	10 25	1 38	morn
26	Sat	♓	5 56 5	47	0 53	9 37	7 49	5 58	5 46	0 34	9 55	8 50	11 32	2 17	0 27
27	S		5 57 5	45	1 46	10 23	8 49	5 59	5 43	1 30	10 48	9 51	A. M.	2 46	1 25
28	Mo	☿	5 58 5	44	2 41	11 00	9 46	6 00	5 41	2 29	11 30	10 45	0 36	2 38	2 24
29	Tu		5 59 5	43	3 36	11 27	10 37	6 01	5 40	3 26	P. M.	11 37	1 38	3 04	3 23
30	We		5 59 5	41	4 32	11 50	11 26	6 02	5 38	4 26	0 29	A. M.	2 23	3 13	4 24

the enormous weight of 448 pounds to 140 pounds, by confining himself to a limited quantity of vegetables, milk, and water, as his only food and drink. The result was a restoration of health and mental vigor—and, amid professional and literary labors, uninterrupted health and protracted life. An eminent man once made the remark, "that nobody ever repented having eaten too little."

HOW TO JUDGE WEATHER BY THE SKY.—The following mode of judging of the weather by the sky is from *Thompson's Coast Pilot*:

The color of the sky, at particular times, affords wonderfully good guidance. Not only sunset presages fair weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a natural gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. They are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, underlined and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fine weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

10TH MONTH.]

OCTOBER.

[31 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

	D	H	M			D	H	M		
Full Moon.....	1	11	48	Morning.		First Quarter.....	23	1	32	Morning.
Last Quarter.....	8	10	4	Evening.		Full Moon.....	31	2	55	Morning.
New Moon.....	15	2	51	Evening.						

San Francisco.											Portland.			Astoria.			Port Townsend.		
D of M	P of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, small	High water, large	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, small	High water, large	Moon rises	
1	Th	♈	6 00	5 40	6 11	0 10	A. M.	6 03	5 36	6 09	0 52	0 24	3 15	3 41	6 08				
2	Fri		6 01	5 38	6 42	large	small	6 05	5 33	6 36	large	small	large	small	6 34				
3	Sat	♌	6 02	5 36	7 16	1 02	0 28	6 06	5 31	7 05	1 47	1 28	4 59	4 37	7 01				
4	S		6 03	5 34	7 52	1 23	1 20	6 08	5 29	7 38	2 18	2 16	6 06	4 44	7 33				
5	Mo	♊	6 04	5 32	8 32	1 44	2 13	6 09	5 27	8 14	2 36	3 02	7 38	4 38	8 09				
6	Tu		6 05	5 31	9 19	2 15	3 10	6 10	5 26	8 58	3 07	3 51	8 57	4 57	8 52				
7	We		6 06	5 29	10 11	3 06	4 15	6 11	5 24	9 50	3 51	4 42	10 16	5 38	9 43				
8	Th	♉	6 07	5 28	11 09	4 12	5 32	6 12	5 22	10 48	4 55	5 46	11 10	6 58	10 41				
9	Fri		6 08	5 26	morn	5 09	7 06	6 14	5 20	11 55	6 05	6 56	P. M.	8 32	11 48				
10	Sat	♌	6 09	5 25	0 13	6 20	8 09	6 16	5 18	morn	7 21	8 14	1 02	10 02	morn				
11	S		6 10	5 24	1 20	7 31	9 18	6 17	5 17	1 05	8 36	9 32	1 48	11 26	1 00				
12	Mo	♍	6 11	5 22	2 29	8 36	10 19	6 18	5 15	2 18	9 42	10 43	2 23	A. M.	2 15				
13	Tu		6 12	5 21	3 39	9 35	11 10	0 19	5 13	3 33	10 38	11 41	2 55	0 43	3 31				
14	We	♎	6 13	5 20	4 49	10 30	11 49	6 21	5 12	4 48	11 32	P. M.	3 23	1 45	4 48				
15	Th		6 14	5 19	5 58	11 24	P. M.	6 22	5 10	6 02	A. M.	0 59	3 45	2 49	6 03				
16	Fri	♏	6 15	5 18	sets	small	large	6 23	5 09	sets	small	large	small	large	sets				
17	Sat		6 16	5 16	6 46	A. M.	0 48	6 25	5 07	6 34	1 24	1 37	4 00	5 02	6 29				
18	S	♐	6 17	5 14	7 29	1 25	0 59	6 27	5 05	7 13	2 14	2 01	3 57	6 14	7 06				
19	Mo		6 18	5 13	8 13	2 27	1 27	6 28	5 03	7 54	3 08	2 35	4 16	7 49	7 57				
20	Tu	♑	6 19	5 12	9 00	3 31	2 05	6 29	5 01	8 39	4 00	3 07	4 54	9 08	8 32				
21	We		6 20	5 10	9 51	4 41	2 47	6 31	4 59	9 30	4 57	3 58	6 06	10 24	9 23				
22	Th		6 21	5 09	10 43	6 00	4 00	6 32	4 57	10 23	6 00	4 53	7 28	11 10	10 17				
23	Fri	♒	6 22	5 06	11 38	7 06	5 08	6 33	4 55	11 20	7 07	5 58	8 50	11 56	11 14				
24	Sat		6 23	5 06	morn	8 02	6 14	6 34	4 53	morn	8 12	7 07	10 06	P. M.	morn				
25	S	♓	6 24	5 05	0 32	8 53	7 19	6 35	4 52	0 17	9 10	8 13	11 18	1 20	0 12				
26	Mo		6 25	5 04	1 27	9 39	8 25	6 37	4 51	1 16	10 04	9 19	A. M.	1 50	1 12				
27	Tu		6 26	5 02	2 28	10 15	9 25	6 38	4 50	2 16	10 48	10 23	0 17	1 53	2 13				
28	We	♍	6 27	5 01	3 19	10 44	10 20	6 39	4 48	3 16	11 21	11 16	1 15	2 05	3 15				
29	Th		6 28	5 00	4 16	11 08	11 12	6 40	4 47	4 16	11 48	A. M.	2 10	2 33	4 17				
30	Fri	♌	6 29	4 59	5 14	large	small	6 42	4 45	5 19	large	small	large	small	5 20				
31	Sat		6 30	4 58	rises	11 57	A. M.	6 43	4 44	rises	P. M.	0 40	3 57	2 35	rises				

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on earth is now computed, in round numbers, at 1,000,000,000. They speak 3,064 now known tongues, and in which upward of 1,100 religions or creeds are preached. The average of life is 33½ years. One-fourth of the born die before they reach the age of 7 years, and the half before the 17th year. Out of 100 persons only six reach the age of 60 years and upwards, while only one in 1,000 reaches the age of 100. Out of 500 only one attains 80 years. Out of the 1,000,000,000 living persons 33,000,000 die annually, 91,000 daily, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute—consequently one every second. The loss is, however, balanced in the gain of new births. Tall men are supposed to live longer than short ones. Women are generally stronger proportionately.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: 10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain, 26 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 60 in Russia and Poland, 320 in the Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1,806 in the United States—or nearly twice as many in this country as in all the other nations together.

11TH MONTH.

NOVEMBER.

[30 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Last Quarter..... ^D 7 ^H 5 ^M 37 Morning. | First Quarter..... ^D 21 ^H 10 ^M 36 Evening.
 New Moon..... 14 2 46 Morning. | Full Moon..... 29 4 50 Evening.

San Francisco.				Portland.				Astoria.				Port Townsend.					
D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, large	High water, small	A M	P M	High water, large	High water, small	Moon rises
1	S		6 30 4 58	6 22	0 03	0 57		6 45	4 42	6 02	1 00	1 32	5 53	2 53	5 55		
2	Mo	□	6 32 4 56	7 11	0 26	1 29		6 47	4 41	6 50	1 29	2 15	7 03	3 03	6 42		
3	Tu		6 33 4 55	8 07	0 55	2 26		6 48	4 39	7 46	1 59	3 04	8 06	3 28	7 38		
4	We	□	6 34 4 54	9 07	1 32	3 21		6 50	4 38	8 48	2 41	3 54	8 46	4 34	8 41		
5	Th		6 35 4 53	10 04	2 32	4 26		6 51	4 36	9 45	3 30	4 42	9 30	5 54	9 33		
6	Fri	Ω	6 36 4 52	11 11	3 46	5 32		6 53	4 35	10 55	4 37	5 39	10 20	7 20	10 49		
7	Sat		6 37 4 51	morn	5 08	6 44		6 54	4 33	morn	5 52	6 48	11 17	8 55	morn		
8	S	☿	6 38 4 50	0 18	6 15	7 51		6 56	4 32	0 06	7 09	7 59	P.M.	10 26	0 01		
9	Mo		6 39 4 49	1 26	7 30	8 49		6 57	4 31	1 18	8 27	9 08	0 55	11 45	1 16		
10	Tu	△	6 40 4 48	2 23	8 39	9 44		6 59	4 29	2 30	9 37	10 14	1 31	A. M.	2 29		
11	We		6 41 4 47	3 39	9 37	10 29		7 00	4 28	3 41	10 38	11 04	2 00	0 57	3 42		
12	Th	ℳ	6 42 4 46	4 47	small	large		7 02	4 26	4 53	small	large	small	large	4 56		
13	Fri		6 44 4 46	5 51 11	39	11 27		7 03	4 25	6 02	A. M.	P. M.	2 19	3 22	6 06		
14	Sat	♄	6 45 4 45	sets	A. M.	11 39		7 05	4 24	sets	0 28	0 15	2 08	4 33	sets		
15	S		6 46 4 44	6 03	0 39	11 49		7 06	4 23	5 44	1 24	0 51	2 19	6 00	5 38		
16	Mo		6 47 4 43	6 50	1 38	P. M.		7 08	4 22	6 29	2 15	1 22	2 44	7 11	6 22		
17	Tu	♍	6 48 4 42	7 30	2 34	0 40		7 09	4 21	7 19	3 06	2 07	3 43	8 14	7 11		
18	We		6 49 4 41	8 32	3 31	1 31		7 11	4 20	8 11	3 50	2 43	4 52	8 47	8 03		
19	Th	❀	6 50 4 41	9 25	4 24	2 26		7 12	4 19	9 06	4 36	3 27	6 05	9 20	9 00		
20	Fri		6 51 4 40	10 21	5 22	3 34		7 13	4 19	10 05	5 27	4 22	7 24	9 57	10 00		
21	Sat		6 52 4 40	11 16	6 19	4 45		7 15	4 18	11 04	6 25	5 28	8 45	10 38	10 59		
22	S	♓	6 53 4 40	morn	7 09	5 55		7 16	4 18	morn	7 19	6 34	9 57	11 17	11 59		
23	Mo		6 54 4 40	0 12	7 52	7 02		7 17	4 17	0 03	8 13	7 48	11 07	11 59	morn		
24	Tu	♑	6 55 4 39	1 07	8 32	8 08		7 18	4 17	1 01	8 57	8 52	A. M.	P. M.	1 00		
25	We		6 56 4 39	2 03	9 09	9 13		7 19	4 16	2 02	9 44	10 03	0 13	0 39	2 01		
26	Th		6 57 4 39	3 00	large	small		7 20	4 16	3 03	large	small	large	small	3 04		
27	Fri	♌	6 58 4 38	3 59	10 15	11 05		7 22	4 15	4 06	10 59	11 48	2 14	0 52	4 08		
28	Sat		6 59 4 38	4 59	10 39	A. M.		7 23	4 15	5 11	11 29	A. M.	3 24	0 24	5 15		
29	S	□	7 00 4 37	rises	10 58	0 05		7 24	4 14	rises	11 55	0 44	4 53	0 53	rises		
30	Mo		7 01 4 37	5 57	11 11	0 58		7 25	4 14	5 36	P. M.	1 33	6 21	1 43	5 29		

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.—January, so called by the Romans, from *Janus*, one of their deities, to whom the first day of the year was sacred.

February, from *Februalia*, a feast of purification held by the Romans in this month, by which the people were supposed to be cleansed from the sins of the whole year.

March (Latin *Martius*) was so named by the Romans in honor of *Mars*, their god of war.

April (Latin *Aprilis*) is so called from *aperio*, "to open," in allusion to the opening of the young buds of trees and flowers, and the development of vegetation.

May is so denominated from *Maia*, the most beautiful of the Pleiades, and the fabled mother of Mercury.

June (Latin *Junius*) was so named from *Juno*, one of the fabled goddesses of the Romans.

July (Latin *Julius*), so called in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in it.

August, so called by the Romans in honor of the Emperor *Augustus*.

September, now the ninth, was anciently the *seventh* month, as is indicated by its name, which is derived from *septem*, signifying *seven*.

October, from the Latin word *octo*, *eight*, indicating the place it held in the Roman calendar.

November is from the Latin *novem*, *nine*, it being the ninth month of the Roman calendar.

December, from the Latin *decem*, *ten*, as it was the tenth month in the Roman year.

12TH MONTH.]

DECEMBER.

[31 DAYS.]

Moon's Phases, at San Francisco and Portland.

Last Quarter.....	^{D H M} 6 1 24 Evening.	First Quarter.....	^{D H M} 21 8 18 Evening.
New Moon.....	13 5 23 Evening.	Full Moon.....	29 5 38 Morning.

San Francisco.

Portland.

Astoria.

Port Townsend.

D of M	D of W	Moon's place	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water, large	High water, small	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	P M	A M	P M	A M	P M	H M
			H	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	Tu	☽	7 02 4	4 37	6 53	11 42	1 36	7 26	4 13	6 32	0 59	2 13	6 52	2 40	6 25						
2	We		7 03 4	37	7 56	P.M.	2 36	7 27	4 13	7 35	1 39	3 00	7 21	3 45	7 28						
3	Th	Ω	7 04 4	37	9 02	1 17	3 25	7 28	4 13	8 45	2 25	3 48	7 57	4 57	8 39						
4	Fri		7 05 4	37	10 10	2 23	4 15	7 29	4 12	9 57	3 19	4 36	8 40	6 18	9 52						
5	Sat	☿	7 06 4	36	11 18	3 44	5 11	7 30	4 12	11 08	4 29	5 26	9 26	7 46	11 04						
6	S		7 07 4	36	morn	5 02	6 18	7 31	4 12	morn	5 43	6 28	10 22	9 12	morn						
7	Mo	△	7 08 4	36	0 24	6 17	7 16	7 32	4 12	0 20	7 03	7 30	11 12	10 38	0 18						
8	Tu		7 09 4	36	1 31	7 32	8 07	7 33	4 11	1 31	8 21	8 30	11 57	11 59	1 31						
9	We		7 10 4	36	2 46	small	large	7 34	4 11	2 41	small	large	small	large	2 41						
10	Th	ℳ	7 10 4	36	3 39	9 54	9 32	7 35	4 11	3 48	10 42	10 12	P. M.	A. M.	3 52						
11	Fri		7 11 4	37	4 43	10 58	10 04	7 36	4 11	4 56	11 41	10 55	0 27	2 46	5 01						
12	Sat	♺	7 12 4	37	5 45	11 55	10 32	7 37	4 11	6 02	A. M.	11 28	0 40	4 19	6 08						
13	S		7 12 4	37	6 43	A. M.	10 45	7 38	4 12	7 03	0 32	11 39	1 00	5 32	7 10						
14	Mo	♻	7 18 4	37	sets	0 46	10 52	7 38	4 12	sets	1 22	P. M.	1 52	6 30	-sets						
15	Tu		7 18 4	38	6 21	1 44	11 44	7 39	4 12	6 00	2 08	1 01	2 53	6 56	5 52						
16	We		7 14 4	38	7 15	2 29	P. M.	7 40	4 12	6 54	2 53	1 44	3 52	7 21	6 47						
17	Th	☽	7 15 4	38	8 10	3 08	1 20	7 41	4 13	7 52	3 32	2 27	4 57	7 44	7 46						
18	Fri		7 16 4	39	9 05	3 47	2 13	7 41	4 13	8 51	4 09	3 12	6 08	8 11	8 45						
19	Sat	♓	7 17 4	39	10 01	4 29	3 15	7 42	4 13	9 50	4 46	4 01	7 15	8 40	9 46						
20	S		7 18 4	39	10 56	5 15	4 25	7 43	4 14	10 48	5 29	5 04	8 26	9 17	10 48						
21	Mo		7 18 4	40	11 52	5 59	5 35	7 44	4 14	11 48	6 13	6 08	9 42	9 52	11 47						
22	Tu	♺	7 18 4	40	morn	6 40	6 44	7 44	4 15	morn	6 59	7 18	10 48	10 32	morn						
23	We		7 19 4	41	0 47	large	small	7 44	4 15	0 48	large	small	large	small	0 48						
24	Th	♂	7 19 4	41	1 44	8 02	8 52	7 44	4 16	1 49	8 36	9 25	A. M.	10 44	1 50						
25	Fri		7 19 4	42	2 41	8 37	10 03	7 44	4 16	2 50	9 22	10 37	1 24	10 24	2 54						
26	Sat	☽	7 19 4	43	3 42	9 08	11 08	7 45	4 17	3 54	10 02	11 37	3 01	11 01	3 59						
27	S		7 20 4	43	4 44	9 37	A. M.	7 45	4 18	5 01	10 39	A. M.	4 16	11 38	5 07						
28	Mo	♻	7 20 4	44	5 47	10 08	0 03	7 45	4 19	6 07	11 14	0 34	5 21	P. M.	6 14						
29	Tu		7 20 4	45	rises	10 38	1 02	7 45	4 20	rises	11 56	1 15	5 52	2 16	rises						
30	We		7 20 4	46	6 45	11 25	1 33	7 44	4 21	6 26	P. M.	2 05	6 01	3 01	6 19						
31	Th	Ω	7 21 4	47	7 56	P. M.	2 23	7 44	4 22	7 41	1 29	2 51	6 32	4 10	7 35						

HOW TO GET UP RENEWED.—Every person who toils daily in warm weather should be careful to practice a system of ablution at the close of each day's labor. Sometimes he may be so exhausted as to render this anything but an inviting performance; yet, should he omit it, he would lose much of the refreshment which the hours of repose are designed to impart. Cleanliness of person is essential to sound and refreshing slumber; and hence the labor of keeping one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity which follows from nightly ablutions before retiring to rest. These are especially requisite during the summer season, when profuse perspiration is a certain concomitant of hard and protracted labor. Keep clean, and sleep soundly; or go to bed unwashed, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, with a feeling of lassitude which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

THE registrars-general of the three united kingdoms of Great Britain estimate the population at the middle of the year 1866 as follows: England and Wales, 21,210,020; Scotland, 3,153,413; Ireland, 5,571,971: total, 29,935,404.

THE earliest institution for savings of any kind was established in Berne, Switzerland, in 1787.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment,

PASSED BY CONGRESS JUNE 13, 1866.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State, Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Civil Rights Bill.

[This bill was vetoed by the President of the United States, on the 27th of March, 1866, but was subsequently passed by both Houses of Congress by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, and became a law, April 9th, 1866.]

AN ACT TO PROTECT ALL PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS, AND FURNISH THE MEANS OF THEIR VINDICATION.

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts; to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this Act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a pun-

ishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this Act, and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where there may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this Act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this Act or the Act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all Acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this Act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said Courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this Act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by this Act has cognizance of the offense. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this Act. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this Act, and the same duties with regard to offenses created by this Act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this Act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offense. And the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this Act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process that may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the

bystanders or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this Act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this Act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the District Attorneys, the Marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the Courts of Justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the Judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this Act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this Act; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this Act.

SEC. 10. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this Act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Tenure of Office Bill.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICERS.

[Passed March 2, 1867.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be entitled to hold such office until his successor shall have been in

like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided. *Provided*, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime; or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, and such persons so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the person duly appointed to fill such office; and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office, and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such officers shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended; provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension, and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter. And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled, as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may, by law, exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, accept of any appointment to, or employment in, any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of the said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That every removal, appointment or employment made, had, or exercised contrary to the provisions of this Act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for, or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be, high misdemeanors, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both; said punishments at the discretion of the Court. *Provided*, that the President shall have power to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointment shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, at the close of each session thereof, to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of his assistants, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Controllers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all the persons who shall have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations shall have been made, and not confirmed and filed at such session; *provided*, that the President shall have power to make and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President shall, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designate and authorize or employ any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury thereupon to communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That no money shall be paid or received from the Treasury, or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to, or by, or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office, contrary to the provisions of this Act, nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument, providing for, or relating to, such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified or paid by any officer of the United States, or by any person exercising the function, or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. And every person

who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both of the said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

An Abstract of the National Bankrupt Law.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

[Approved March 2, 1867.]

This Act constitutes the several District Courts of the United States, Courts of Bankruptcy, and the Circuit Courts of the United States, Courts of Appeal, for the adjudication of all cases arising under this Act. A register of bankruptcy for each Congressional District is appointed by the District Judge, upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to assist the District Judge in the performance of his duties under this Act.

Any person owing an amount exceeding three hundred dollars, may petition the District Judge of the district in which he may have resided or carried on business for six months, or for the longer period thereof, immediately preceding the time of filing said petition, expressing his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this Act, adding to said petition a full and explicit statement of his affairs. The filing of said petition constitutes the Act of Bankruptcy, and the petitioner is, thereupon, declared a bankrupt. Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries, not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, also wearing apparel of the bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and all property exempt from execution by the laws of the State of which the bankrupt is a resident, are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

If no opposition is made, the bankrupt may apply to the Court for a discharge at the expiration of six months, and within one year after the adjudication of bankruptcy; or if there are no debts established, or assets to be distributed, application may be made at the expiration of sixty days. After the publication of said application, and the filing of the affidavit, stating that all the proceedings in the case have been in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the bankrupt is discharged from his debts unless fraud is established. No debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall be discharged under this Act. No person can obtain relief under this Act who has availed himself previously of its provisions, whose estate is insufficient to pay seventy per centum of the debts proved against it, unless the assent in writing of three-fourths in value of his creditors is filed at or before the time of application for his discharge. No discharge will be granted under proceedings commenced after March 2d, 1868, if the petitioner's assets are insufficient to pay fifty per centum of his debts, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed at or before the time of application for discharge.

Any absent or resident debtor who has been guilty of any act calculated to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors in the collection of their just dues, or who has suspended payment on his commercial paper for a period of fourteen days, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and shall be adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts, provable under this Act, shall amount to at least two hundred and fifty dollars. All fraudulent transfers of property are recoverable, provided the petition be granted.

Registers in Bankruptcy, California.—First District—Asher B. Bates; office, San Francisco. Second District—Samuel J. Clarke; office, Oakland and San Francisco. Third District—Rowland L. Woodworth; office, Petaluma.

Commissioners authorized to take Oaths in Bankruptcy Proceedings.—First District—Los Angeles County, James G. Howard and James H. Lander; office, Los Angeles. San Diego County, D. B. Hoffman, San Diego; Santa Barbara County, Charles E. Huse, Santa Barbara; Santa Clara County, Charles Silent, San José; Santa Cruz County, Benjamin F. Bailey, Watsonville; Tulare County, Neilson Forsyth, Visalia. Second District—Alpine County, Charles P. Goff, Markleeville; Amador County, E. G. Hunt, Jackson; El Dorado County, John Bush, Placerville; Nevada County, George Farquhar, Nevada; Sacramento County, Edward Cadwalader, Sacramento; San Joaquin County, William E. Greene, Stockton. Third District—Mendocino County, Thomas L. Carothers, Ukiah City; Shasta County, Chauncey C. Bush, Shasta; Sierra County, James M. Haven, Downieville; Solano County, L. B. Mizner, Benicia; Yuba County, Charles E. Filkens. Commissioners appointed to December 20th, 1867.

How to Secure the Public Lands;

OR, THE ENTRY OF THE SAME UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD LAWS.

The following circular gives all necessary information as to the procedure necessary in purchasing and securing the public lands:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 19, 1865.

Numerous questions having arisen as to the mode of proceeding to purchase public lands, or acquire title to the same by bounty land locations, by preëmptions or by homestead, this circular is communicated for the information of all concerned.

In order to acquire title to public lands the following steps must be taken:

1. Application must be made to the Register of the district land office in which the land desired may be situated.

A list of all the land offices in the United States is furnished by the Department, with the seat of the different offices, where it is the duty of the Register and Receiver to be in attendance, and give proper facilities and information to persons desirous of obtaining lands.

The minimum price of ordinary public lands is \$1.25 per acre. The even or reserved sections falling within railroad grants are increased to double the minimum price, being \$2.50 per acre.

Lands once offered at public sale, and not afterwards kept out of market by reservation, or otherwise, so as to prevent free competition, *may be entered or located*.

2. By the applicant filing with the Register his written application describing the tract, with its area, the Register will then certify to the Receiver whether the land is vacant, with its price; and when found to be so, the applicant must pay that price per acre, or may locate the same with land warrant, and thereafter the Receiver will give him a "duplicate receipt," which he is required to surrender prior to the delivery to him of the patent, which may be had either by application for it to the Register or to the General Land Office.

3. If the tract has not been offered at public sale it is not liable to ordinary private entry, but may be secured by a party legally qualified, upon his compliance with the requirements of the preëmption laws of 4th September, 1841, and 3d March, 1843; and after such party shall have made actual settlement for such a length of time as will show he designs it for his permanent home, and is acting in good faith, building a house and residing therein, he may proceed to the district land office, establish his preëmption claim according to law by proving his actual residence and cultivation, and showing that he is otherwise within the purview of these acts. Then he can enter the land at \$1.25, either with cash or with bounty land warrant, unless the premises should be \$2.50 per acre lands. In that case, the whole purchase money can be paid in cash, or one-half in cash, the residue with a bounty land warrant.

4. But if parties legally qualified desire to obtain title under the Homestead Act of 20th May, 1862, they can do so on complying with the Department Circular, dated 30th October, 1862.

5. The law confines Homestead entries to surveyed lands; and although, in certain States and Territories noted in the subjoined list, preëmptors may go on lands before survey, yet they can only establish their claim after return of survey, but must file their preëmption declaration within three months after receipt of official plat, at the local land office where the settlement was made before survey. Where, however, it was made after survey, the claimant must file within three months after date of settlement; and where actual residence and cultivation have been long enough to show that the claimant has made the land his permanent home, he can establish his claim, and pay for the same at any time before the date of the public sale of lands within the range of which his settlement may fall.

6. All unoffered surveyed lands not acquired under preëmption, homestead, or otherwise, under express legal sanction, must be offered at public sale under the President's proclamation, and struck off to the highest bidder, as required by the Act of April 24, 1820.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES, PACIFIC COAST.

California—San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Humboldt and Visalia. *Oregon*—Oregon City, Roseburg and Le Grand. *Nevada*—Carson City, Austin and Belmont. *Washington Territory*—Olympia and Vancouver. *Idaho Territory*—Boise City and Lewiston. *Montana Territory*—Helena. *Arizona Territory*—Prescott.

Abstract of the Laws of California

REGULATING THE SALE OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED, TIDE, AND MARSH LANDS.

Any person who is, or may be entitled by the laws of California to become a citizen thereof, wishing to purchase such lands, must file an affidavit in the office of the County Surveyor in which the larger portion thereof is situated, setting forth that he has not purchased any other lands under former Acts, which, together with the lands now sought to be purchased, exceed in the aggregate six hundred and forty acres; that he has no knowledge of any other legal or equitable claim than his own, and that every forty acre lot, or its equivalent subdivision, of the land sought to be purchased, is the greater part swampy, or subject to inundation, at the planting, growing, or harvesting seasons, so as to endanger, injure or destroy the crop, taking the average seasons for a reasonable number of years, prior to the year 1850, as a rule of determination.

The County Surveyor then proceeds to make a survey of the land sought to be purchased, unless a previous survey has been made of the tract, and in either case, he makes out a plat and field notes therefor, and after recording the same, forwards duplicate copies to the State Surveyor General, within ten days after such survey may be completed or approved, together with a copy of the affidavit of the applicant.

If the Surveyor General upon examination finds the same correct, he returns one of the duplicate copies, with his approval indorsed thereon, to the said County Surveyor, who records the approval, and delivers the said copy to the applicant, who is required, within thirty days from the date of the record of the approval, to pay to the Treasurer of the county, one dollar for each acre contained in the said survey; to take duplicate receipts for the same, and have them recorded by the County Auditor, who transmits a copy thereof to the State Register as soon as it is recorded.

If, however, the purchaser desires, he can pay only twenty per cent of the purchase money in advance, and have a credit of five years on the balance, by paying ten per cent interest on the deferred payments yearly in advance.

Persons purchasing land on a credit, who shall fail to make the required payments or any of them, forfeit their rights to the land and any partial payments they may have made, subject, however, to legal decisions.

The State Register, on the receipt of a certificate from the State Treasurer that payment has been made according to the provisions of law, issues a "certificate of purchase," designating the land purchased by the proper section, township, and range, connecting with the United States surveys.

These certificates are, by law, made *prima facie* evidence of title, but any person holding one, either as principal or assignee, can, on presentation of the same to the Governor, obtain a patent for the land specified therein; *provided*, he shall find the land belongs, or has been confirmed, to the State, and that full payment has been made for the same.

BOARD OF SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Whenever a petition shall be received by the Board from the holders of patents or certificates of purchase, on a tract of swamp and overflowed lands, susceptible of our mode or system of reclamation, represented by one-third in acres of said tract, asking for the drainage and reclamation of said land, the Board shall appoint an Engineer to make surveys, examinations, and a report. If from the report and estimates of the Engineer it appears that the total cost of all expenses incident to said reclamation, will not exceed in the aggregate one dollar per acre, including sums subscribed by individuals, the Board in its discretion may adopt the plan recommended, or any other, and proceed to contract for the work by receiving proposals for the same.

Levees or embankments, previously constructed by individuals, are to be paid for.

School Lands.

The School lands of this State are derived from a grant by Congress of the 16th and 36th sections in each township of six miles square of the whole State, and from a specific grant of 500,000 acres, making in the aggregate over 6,000,000 acres.

When sections 16 and 36 are unincumbered public lands, they belong to the State, and can be selected and disposed of at any time; but when they are reserved for public uses—included in a public or private grant—or made fractional, or are want-

ing by the interposition of the ocean, a bay, river, lake, swamp or marsh, or from any other cause, then the State can select "other lands" in lieu thereof, to make up the deficiency, so that every township in the State shall have the proceeds of those sections for School purposes.

Under the laws of the State, for the selection and sale of those School lands, any person that is or may become a citizen thereof, may purchase from forty to three hundred and twenty acres, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which he can pay at once, or twenty per cent. on the purchase money, and ten per cent. interest per annum, in advance, on the deferred payment, and the balance in a series of years.

If the particular township in which the land sought to be entered and purchased is situated, has been sectionized by the United States, then all the applicant has to do, is to make application direct to the State Locating Agent of his district, who has blanks for the purpose, containing the following certificate: "I, _____, of _____, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am an applicant for the purchase and location of the above described lands, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there is no valid claim existing upon the land so described, adverse to the claim I hold, and apply to be located; and that there is no improvement of any kind or description on said land, other than my own." A similar certificate, as to the claim to the land, has to be made by three witnesses.

The application being signed and sworn to, the Locating Agent then makes application to the Register of the United States Land Office in his district, for the land sought to be purchased; and on his acceptance of the same, the application of the party, and also the acceptance of the United States Register, are forwarded to the State Surveyor General at Sacramento, who, after thirty days, on examination and if found correct, approves of the same, and returns his certificate of approval to the applicant; who, on its reception, and within fifty days from the date thereof, pays to the Treasurer of the County, the full amount, or a part as previously specified, and as he may prefer.

On making payment to the Treasurer of the County, he takes duplicate receipts, which have to be recorded by the County Auditor, who transmits a copy of the receipt to the State Register, and in return the applicant receives a "certificate of purchase," which, after the land has been certified over to the State by the General Government, has to be surrendered for a patent from the Governor.

The law makes provision for forfeiture for nonpayment, and for floating in case the land is not legitimately public.

State Registry Law.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE.
[Approved March 19, 1866.]

The following is a condensation of the provisions of the Registry Law (see Statutes of California 1865-66, page 288) so far as they relate to the qualifications of voters, and the mode and manner of preparing the poll lists or voting rolls:*

1. No one can exercise the right of suffrage in California unless his constitutional qualifications are established by his name being on the GREAT REGISTER, which is a book kept in the office of each County Clerk throughout the State, wherein is to be entered, upon due proof, the name of every citizen who is by the Constitution invested with the elective franchise. *A single exception is allowed in favor of those becoming of age within thirty-five days next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote.*

2. No one can vote at any election appointed or authorized by law, unless his name be enrolled on the POLL LIST of the election district where he resides, which list is to be made out previous to the election.

3. Every one must have his name on the poll list 30 days before the election, or if he applies to be enrolled afterwards he must show a satisfactory reason for the delay.

4. No one can vote for any officer, either general or local, except in the particular election district where he resides, nor there, unless he has resided there for thirty days next before the election.

5. If any one is found enrolled in two districts at the time he offers his vote, then his vote is to be rejected.

6. The poll list serves only for the particu'lar election for which it is made up. A new and distinct poll list is made up for each subsequent election, whether general,

* We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Horace Hawes for the condensation referred to.—COMPILER.

local, or special. It is not necessary or proper to cancel names upon the *old* poll list after the election is over. *That* list has then performed its office. It is *functus officio*—officially *dead*. Consequently, certificates of such cancellation or transfer upon, or from such former poll lists, are wholly unauthorized. If, however, one has his name enrolled to vote at a particular approaching election, and afterwards, and thirty days before *that* election takes place, removes to another district, then he must have *such* former enrollment canceled in order to be enrolled in the district which he moves into.

7. In making out the poll lists, the Great Register serves as evidence of *citizenship* only. The *present local residence* of the voter must be ascertained by other means. The Great Register is *no evidence* on that point, even though the residence *at date of registration* be noted therein as the law requires.

8. Making out poll lists by simply copying from the Great Register, or copying a former poll-list, is *altogether illegal*. The mode of proceeding in making out the poll lists will be found precisely defined in the *Registry Act* from Sections 18 to 32 inclusive, which, in the pamphlet entitled "Citizen's Hand-book," constitute paragraphs 114 to 128 inclusive—also *vide* "Introductory Explanations" to the Registry Act in said pamphlet, paragraphs 13 to 96 inclusive.

9. From the nature of the case, the poll list is a *temporary* and *local* record, containing the names of those who are entitled to vote at a certain precinct on a certain day, and at a particular election, for the officers then to be chosen, but who, perhaps, the day afterwards, may change their residence, and consequently be no longer entitled to be enrolled or to vote at that place. Hence the reason why, as already stated, a new and distinct list has to be made out for every election that may take place.

10. On the other hand, the Great Register is a record of a *general* and *permanent* character. It is the great roll or record of the names of the citizens of the State—residing in the county where it is kept. When the citizen removes to another county, he gets a certified abstract of his registration from the County Clerk, on production of which to the County Clerk of the county which he moves to, his name will be recorded in the Great Register there.

State Law Regulating Primary Elections.

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE ELECTIONS OF VOLUNTARY POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS
AND TO PUNISH FRAUDS THEREON.

[Approved March 26, 1866.]

SECTION 1. All elections hereafter to be helden by any voluntary political association or party in this State for any delegates or managing Committee, or for the nomination of candidates for public office, may be called or ordered by published notice, which shall state the purpose, time, manner, conditions, together with the place or places of holding such elections; also the authority by which the call or notice is published, and the person shall be named therein who is to supervise or preside at each poll where such election is to be holden; and the said person shall be a legal voter of the township, precinct, ward or election district for which he is named. Said notice shall likewise declare the qualifications of the persons to vote at such elections; provided that such prescribed qualifications shall not be inconsistent with those expressed in this Act.

SEC. 2. The notice required by Section 1 of this Act shall be published in some newspaper or newspapers printed in the district, ward, precinct, township, city or county for which the election is called, and shall be posted in at least three public places in the polling precincts of such election at least five days prior thereto; provided, if there be no newspaper published in the district or county, then the newspaper publication may be omitted.

SEC. 3. The person named as Supervisor in the notice required by Section 1 of this Act, or any person, in his absence or refusal to serve, assuming or chosen to be such Supervisor of the election aforesaid, shall first be sworn by some officer authorized to administer oaths, or by some resident freeholder and legally qualified voter of the precinct, ward or district, in presence of at least two witnesses of like qualifications, that he is a legal voter of the precinct, ward or district in which such election is to be held, and that he will correctly and faithfully conduct such election, protect it against all fraud and unfairness, carefully and truly canvass and report all votes cast thereat in such manner as may be required by the authority appointing the election, and he shall appoint such assistants as shall be necessary to receive and take account of the votes cast; provided that such assistants shall be reputable citizens and legally qualified electors of the township, precinct, ward or district, as the case may be. And any violation of the provisions of this section shall be

deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, subject the offender to punishment by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of such election to entertain objections made by any qualified elector under said published call or notice, to any vote that may be offered, on the ground that the person offering it is not entitled to vote under the terms of the said call for the said election, or that he is not a citizen of the United States, a legal resident and voter of the election precinct, ward, township or district, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day in the same election; and it shall be the duty of such Supervisor, if such objection be not withdrawn, to administer to the person so offering to vote, an oath or affirmation to the general effect that he will truly testify as to all matters relating to his said qualifications under said published call, his residence, citizenship of the United States, and whether he has voted at that or other place on that day at such election. It shall then be the duty of the Supervisor to interrogate the person so objected to as to all the matters in particular upon which such objection was made, and generally as to all of said qualifications. If the person so objected to shall refuse to answer such questions after said oath shall have been administered, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor to reject such vote. But if such oath be taken and such questions answered satisfactorily, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor to admit the vote sworn to be qualified according to the terms of the call and the provisions of this Act. And any violation of the provisions of this section by the Supervisor shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, subject him to punishment as prescribed in Section 3 of this Act. And any person who shall, upon taking such oath and under the examination herein authorized, willfully make a false statement to a matter pertinent and material in such examination, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Any person who is not a citizen of the United States and qualified to vote in the county wherein the election is held at the next coming State, county or municipal election, who shall vote at an election held under the provisions of this Act after objections made as specified in Section 4, or any person who shall vote more than once at the same or different precincts or polls on the same day and in the same election, whether such objection be made or not, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in Section 3 of this Act.

SEC. 6 Any voluntary political association or party that shall elect to invoke the protection and subject itself to the provisions of this Act, shall, at the time of the publication of notice provided for in Section 1, declare that such election therein called will be held in pursuance of and subject to the provisions of this Act, under the title of the Primary Election Law; and in the event such notice last aforesaid shall be published, and not otherwise, the provisions of this Act shall be applicable and in force in respect to such election.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and no expense shall be incurred to the county or State in the conduct of elections under its provisions.

Amendments to the State Constitution,

PROPOSED AT THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, 1865-66.

Art. 1, Sec. 22. The Legislature shall have no power to make an appropriation for more than two years.

Article 6, Section 3, changing the time of the Judicial Election from October to each general election.

Art. 6, Sec. 5, authorizing the Legislature of 1869-1870, to divide the State into sixteen Judicial Districts, to be altered or increased when demanded for the public good, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and a District Judge for each District to be elected at the general election.

Art. 6, Sec. 7, providing for the election of a County Judge for each county at the general election, and authorizing the Legislature to separate the office of Probate Judge from that of the County Judge, and to provide for the election of said Probate Judge.

Art. 9, changing the time of electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction from the Judicial Election in October to the general election of 1869, and every four years thereafter.

Additional Section. No person to be allowed to vote at a State election, unless he shall have paid the poll tax of the year preceding, said tax not to be less than two nor more than five dollars per annum.



United States Government.

MARCH 4TH, 1867.

The Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, President of the United States.....	Salary, \$25,000
BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio.....President pro tempore of the Senate, and Acting Vice President.....	" 8,000

The Cabinet.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.....Secretary of State	Salary, \$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana .....Secretary of the Treasury.....	" 8,000
ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois .....Acting Secretary of War.....	" 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.....Secretary of the Navy.....	" 8,000
O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois.....Secretary of the Interior	" 8,000
HENRY STANBERRY, of Ohio .....Attorney General.....	" 8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin...Postmaster General	" 8,000

The Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appoint't.	Circuit.	State whence Appointed.	Salary.
Salmon P. Chase	Chief Justice.....	1863	Fourth ...	Ohio	\$6,500
James M. Wayne	Associate Justice..	1835	Fifth	Georgia	6,000
Samuel Nelson	" "	1845	Second	New York.....	6,000
Robert C. Grier.....	" "	1846	Third	Pennsylvania	6,000
Nathan Clifford.....	" "	1858	First	Maine	6,000
Noah H. Swayne	" "	1862	Sixth	Ohio	6,000
David Davis	" "	1862	Seventh	Illinois	6,000
Samuel F. Miller.....	" "	1862	Eighth	Iowa	6,000
Stephen J. Field.....	" "	1863	Ninth	California	6,000

CIRCUITS. *First*—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. *Second*—New York, Vermont and Connecticut. *Third*—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. *Fourth*—Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. *Fifth*—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. *Sixth*—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. *Seventh*—Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. *Eighth*—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. *Ninth*—California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The Court holds one general term, annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in December.

D. Wesley Middleton, of Washington, Clerk. John M. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Reporter.

Ministers to Foreign Countries.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When appt'd
Austria	Vienna	George Bancroft, Mass.....	\$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chile	Santiago	Hugh Juds'n Kilpatrick, N.J.	10,000	1865
China	Pefkin	Anson Burlingame, Mass ..	12,000	1861
France	Paris	John A. Dix, N. Y.....	17,500	1866
Great Britain	London	Chas. Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Florence	George P. Marsh, Vt.....	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio ..	12,000	1866
Peru	Lima	A. P. Hovey, Ind	10,000	1865
Prussia	Berlin	Vacant.....	12,000	1865
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.....	12,000	1862
Spain	Madrid	John P. Hale, N. H.....	12,000	1865

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'td
Argentine Confederation.	Buenos Ayres.	Robert C. Kirk, Ohio.....	\$7,500	1863
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn....	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.....	7,500	1863
Costa Rica	San José.....	Charles N. Riotte, Texas....	7,500	1861
Denmark	Copenhagen	George H. Yeaman, Ky.....	7,500	1865
Ecuador	Quito	William T. Coggeshall, Ohio	7,500	1861
Guatemala	Guatemala	Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa..	7,500	1865
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	E. M. McCook, Ohio	7,500	1863
Honduras	Comayagua	Thomas H. Clay, Ky	7,500	1863
Japan	Yeddo	R. J. Van Valkenburg, N. Y.	7,500	1865
Netherlands	Hague	James S. Pike, Maine	7,500	1861
U. S. of Colombia	Bogota	Allen A. Burton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1863
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburn, Cal..	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.....	7,500	1861
Rome	Rome	Rufus King, Wisconsin.....	7,500	1863
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	James H. Campbell, Pa....	7,500	1861
Switzerland	Berne	George Harrington, D. C..	7,500	1865
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caracas	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y....	7,500	1862

COMMISSIONERS.

Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Henry E. Peck, Ohio	7,500	1862
Liberia	Monrovia	Abraham Hanson, Wis....	4,000	1863

XLth Congress.

FIRST SESSION CONVENED MARCH 4TH, 1867. RECONVENED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1867.

The members of each House receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile. For each day's absence, except when caused by sickness, \$8 per diem is deducted from the salary. The President of the Senate *pro tem.* receives the same compensation as the Vice President. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives double the salary of a member.

Senate—74 Members.

Republicans, (in Roman) 45. Democrats, (in *Italics*) 9. Unadmitted, 20. Total, 74.

BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio, *President.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

ALABAMA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

ARKANSAS.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness Placerville.
1873 Cornelius Cole San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon Hartford.
1873 O. S. Ferry Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1869 James A. Bayard Wilmington.
1871 Willard Saulsbury ... Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

GEORGIA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

ILLINOIS.

1871 Richard Yates Quincy.
1873 Lyman Trumbull.....Alton.

INDIANA.

1869 Thomas A. Hendricks.Indianapolis.
1873 Oliver P. Morton Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1871 James W. Grimes.....Burlington.
1873 James HarlanMount Pleasant.

KANSAS.

1871 Edmund G. Ross.....Lawrence.
1873 Samuel C. Pomeroy ..Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

1871 James GuthrieLouisville.
1873 Garret DavisParis.

LOUISIANA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Morrill.....Augusta.
1871 Wm. Pitt Fessenden .Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner.....Boston.
1871 Henry WilsonNatick.

MARYLAND.

1869 Reverdy Johnson.....Elkton.
1873 P. F. Thomas.....Baltimore.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

MISSOURI.

1869 John B. Henderson...Louisiana.
1873 Charles D. Drake.....St. Louis.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zachariah Chandler..Detroit.
1871 Jacob M. HowardDetroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey...St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. NortonMankato.

NEBRASKA.

1869 Thomas W. Tipton ...Omaha City.
1871 John M. ThayerOmaha City.

NEVADA.

1869 William M. Stewart ..Virginia City.
1873 James W. Nye.....Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1871 Aaron H. Cragin.....Lebanon.
1873 James W. Patterson..Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 F. T. Frelinghuysen..Newark.
1871 Alexander G. Cattell, Camden.

NEW YORK.

1869 Edwin D. MorganNew York City.
1873 Roscoe Conkling.....Utica.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

OHIO.

1869 Benjamin F. Wade ...Jefferson.
1873 John Sherman.....Mansfield.

OREGON.

1871 George H. Williams..Portland.
1873 Henry W. Corbett....Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1869 Charles R. Buckalew .Bloomsburgh.
1873 Simon CameronHarrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1869 William SpragueProvidence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony ...Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

TENNESSEE.

1869 David T. Patterson...Greenville.
1871 J. S. Fowler.....Nashville.

TEXAS.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

VERMONT.

1869 George F. Edmunds..Burlington.
1873 Justin S. Morrill.....Strafford.

VIRGINIA.

[Vacancy.]
[Vacancy.]

WEST VIRGINIA.

1869 Peter G. Van Winkle.Parkersburgh.
1871 Waitman T. Willey...Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

1869 James R. Doolittle ...Racine.
1873 Timothy O. HoweGreen Bay.

House of Representatives—243 Members.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, *Speaker*.

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk*.

[Republicans, (in Roman) 146; Democrats, (in *Italic*) 47; Unadmitted, 50.
Total, 243.]

CALIFORNIA.

1 S. B. Axtell.
2 William Higby.
3 James A. Johnson.

CONNECTICUT.

1 R. D. Hubbard.

2 Julius Hotchkiss.

3 James Starkweather.

4 W. H. Barnum.

DELAWARE.

1 John A. Nicholson.

ILLINOIS.

1 N. B. Judd.
2 J. F. Farnsworth.
3 E. B. Washburne.
4 Abner C. Harding.
5 Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6 Burton C. Cook.

7 H. P. H. Bromwell.
8 Shelby M. Cullom.
9 Lewis W. Ross.
10 A. G. Burr.
11 Samuel S. Marshall.
12 John Baker.
13 G. B. Raum.
At large—J. A. Logan.

INDIANA.

1 William E. Niblack.
2 Michael C. Kerr.
3 M. C. Hunter.
4 William S. Holman.
5 George W. Julian.
6 John Coburn.
7 H. D. Washburn.
8 Godlove S. Orth.
9 Schuyler Colfax.
10 William Williams.
11 John P. C. Shanks.

IOWA.

1 James F. Wilson.
2 Hiram Price.
3 William B. Allison.
4 W. M. Loughridge.
5 G. M. Dodge.
6 A. W. Hubbard.

KANSAS.

1 Sidney Clarke.

KENTUCKY.

1 L. S. Trimble.
2 John Young Brown.
3 Holladay.
4 J. Proctor Knott.
5 Asa P. Grover.
6 Thomas L. Jones.
7 James B. Beck.
8 George M. Adams.
9 Samuel McKee.

MAINE.

1 John Lynch.
2 Sidney Perham.
3 James G. Blaine.
4 John A. Peters.
5 Frederick A. Pike.

MARYLAND.

1 Hiram McCullough.
2 S. Archer.
3 C. E. Phelps.
4 Francis Thomas.
5 Frederick Stone.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Thomas D. Eliot.
2 Oakes Ames.
3 Ginney Twitchell.
4 Samuel Hooper.
5 Benjamin F. Butler.
6 Nathaniel P. Banks.
7 George S. Boutwell.
8 John D. Baldwin.
9 William B. Washburn.
10 Henry L. Dawes.

MISSOURI.

1 William A. Pile.
2 C. A. Newcomb.

Unadmitted, fifty, viz: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 1; Georgia, 7; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 5; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Texas, 4; Virginia, 8.

3 James McCormick.
4 J. J. Gravelly.
5 J. W. McClurg.
6 R. T. Van Horn.
7 Benjamin F. Loan.
8 John F. Benjamin.
9 W. F. Switzler.

MICHIGAN.

1 Fernando C. Beaman.
2 Charles Upson.
3 Austin Blair.
4 Thomas W. Ferry.
5 R. E. Trowbridge.
6 John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

1 William Windon.
2 Ignatius Donnelly.

NEVADA.

1 Delos R. Ashley.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Jacob H. Ela.
2 Aaron F. Stevens.
3 — Barton.

NEW JERSEY.

1 William Moore.
2 Charles Haught.
3 Charles Sitgreaves.
4 John Hill.
5 G. A. Halsey.

NEW YORK.

1 Stephen Taber.
2 Demus Barnes.
3 William E. Robinson.
4 John Fox.
5 John Morrisey.
6 Thomas E. Stewart.
7 John W. Chandler.
8 James Brooks.
9 Fernando Wood.
10 William H. Robertson.
11 Charles H. Van Wyck.
12 John H. Ketchum.
13 Thomas Cornell.
14 J. V. L. Pruyne.
15 J. A. Griswold.
16 Orange Ferris.
17 C. T. Hulburd.
18 James M. Marvin.
19 William C. Fields.
20 A. H. Laflin.
21 Alexander H. Bailey.
22 John C. Churchill.
23 Dennis McCarthy.
24 T. M. Pomeroy.
25 William H. Kelsey.
26 William S. Lincoln.
27 Hamilton Ward.
28 Roswell Hart.
29 Lewis Selye.
30 J. H. Humpfrey.
31 H. Van Aerham.

OHIO.

1 Benjamin Eggleston.
2 R. B. Hayes.
3 Robert C. Shenck.
4 William Lawrence.
5 William Munger.

6 Reader W. Clarke.
7 Samuel Shellabarger.

8 C. S. Hamilton.
9 Ralph P. Buckland.

10 James M. Ashley.

11 John T. Wilson.

12 P. Van Trump.

13 G. W. Morgan.

14 Martin Welker.

15 Tobias A. Plants.

16 John A. Bingham.

17 Ephraim R. Eckley.

18 Rufus P. Spaulding.

19 James A. Garfield.

OREGON.

1 Rufus Mallory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Samuel J. Randall.
2 Charles O'Neill.
3 Leonard Meyers.
4 William D. Kelley.
5 Caleb N. Taylor.
6 B. Markley Beyer.
7 John M. Broomall.
8 J. Lawrence Getz.
9 Thaddeus Stevens.
10 H. L. Cake.
11 D. M. Van Auken.
12 Charles Dennison.
13 Ulysses Mercur.
14 George F. Miller.
15 A. J. Glassbrenner.
16 William H. Koontz.
17 Daniel J. Morrell.
18 Stephen F. Wilson.
19 G. W. Scofield.
20 Darwin A. Finney.
21 John Covode.
22 J. K. Moorhead.
23 Thomas Williams.
24 G. V. Lawrence.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Thomas A. Jenckes.
2 Nathan F. Dixon.

TENNESSEE.

1 R. R. Butler.
2 Horace Maynard.
3 William B. Stokes.
4 James Mullins.
5 John Trimble.
6 S. M. Arnell.
7 Isaac R. Hawkins.
8 — Nunn.

VERMONT.

1 F. E. Woodbridge.
2 Luke P. Poland.
3 W. C. Smith.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 C. D. Hubbard.
2 B. M. Kitchen.
3 Daniel Polkley.

WISCONSIN.

1 Halbert E. Paine.
2 B. F. Hopkins.
3 Amasa Cobb.
4 Charles A. Eldridge.
5 Philetus Sawyer.
6 C. C. Washburne.

Military Division of the Pacific.

(Includes Departments of California and the Columbia.) Headquarters, No. 204 Sutter Street, corner of Kearny, San Francisco.

Major-General HENRY W. HALLECK, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. J. B. Fry, Adjutant-Gen.	Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, Inspector-General.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. R. Allen, Chief Quarter-master.	Major H. M. Robert, Engineer Officer.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, Chief Commissary.	Bvt. Lieut.-Col. R. N. Scott, Captain M. Davis, 1st Lieut. R. E. DeRussy, Aides-de-camp.
Bvt. Col. R. Murray, Medical Purveyor.	

Department of California.

(Includes California, Nevada, and Arizona Territory.) Headquarters, No. 742 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Brevet Major-General IRVIN McDOWELL, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. Sherburne, Adjutant-General.	Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. McCormick, Medical Director.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. W. Kirkham, Chief Quartermaster.	Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. R. Pratt, Judge Advocate.
Bvt. Maj. S. A. Foster, Chief Commissary.	1st Lieut. J. H. Coster, Aide-de-camp.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., F. Townsend, Acting Inspector-General.	

Department of the Columbia.

(Includes Oregon, and Idaho and Washington Territories.) Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Brevet Major-General L. H. ROSSEAU, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. A. R. Eddy, Chief Quarter-master.	Capt. J. T. Haskell, Chief Commissary.
	Bvt. Col. J. T. Ghiselin, Medical Director.

United States Navy—Pacific Ocean.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON,

Embraces the coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands. Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Commanding. Headquarters, San Francisco, California.

NAME.	Motive Power.	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Commander.
Pensacola.....	Screw	2,158	21	Com. Paul Shirley.
Vanderbilt.....	Paddle Wheel..	3,360	15	In ordinary, Navy Yard.
Saranac.....	" "	1,446	13	Capt. J. F. Frailey.
Suwancee.....	" "	1,030	12	Com. R. Laws.
Mohongo.....	" "	1,030	10	In ordinary, Navy Yard.
Lackawana.....	Screw	1,533	9	Com. Wm. Reynolds.
Mohican.....	"	994	8	Com. E. Simpson.
Ossipee.....	"	1,240	6	Capt. G. F. Emmons.
Resaca.....	"	900	8	Com. J. M. Bradford.
Saginaw.....	Paddle Wheel..	453	4	Com. J. M. Mitchell.
Jamestown....	Sail.....	985	21	Lieut. Com. C. J. McDougal.
Independence..	"	2,257	40	Receiving ship, San Fran'co.
St. Marys.....	"	985	22	In ordinary, Mare Island.
Cyane.....	"	972	18	Store ship, Com. J. Walters.
Monadnock....	Iron-Clad.....	1,564	4	In ordinary, Mare Island.
Camanche.....	" "	844	2	In ordinary, Mare Island.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON,

Embraces the Pacific Coast from Panama to Cape Horn, and includes within its limits Australia. Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, Commanding. Headquarters, Callao.

NAME.	Motive Power.	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Commander.
Powhatan.....	Paddle Wheel..	2,415	22	Capt. D. B. Ridgely.
Tuscarora.....	Screw	997	10	In ord., Navy Yard, M. I.
Wateree.....	Paddle Wheel..	974	10	Com. F. K. Murray.
Dacotah.....	Screw.....	996	7	
Nyack.....	".....	593	8	Com. L. H. Newman.
Fredonia.....	Storeship.....	400	4	Com. T. M. Brasher.

Navy Yard—Mare Island.

Rear Admiral THOMAS T. CRAVEN.....	Commandant.
Edward Middleton.....	Executive Officer.
W. G. Marcy.....	Paymaster.
Com. S. R. Franklin.....	Ordnance Officer.
J. M. Browne.....	Surgeon.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Edward C. Doran..... *Pay Agent.* | Melvin Simmons..... *Naval Constructor.*
Chas. A. Morse... *Receiver and Inspector.* | John D. Hoffman..... *Civil Engineer.*

INDEPENDENCE RAZEE—RECEIVING SHIP, SAN FRANCISCO.	
Com. W. R. Parker.....	Commandant.

Post Office Department, Pacific Coast.

Department of California—Benj. C. Truman, Special Agent, San Francisco.

Department of Oregon, Nevada, Washington, and Idaho—Q. A. Brooks, Special Agent, Portland.

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Letters to any part of the United States, 3 cents for each half ounce. Drop Letters, 1 cent—where carriers are employed, 2 cents. Registration Fee, for valuable letters, not exceeding 20 cents.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Blanks, Proof Sheets, Book Manuscripts, and all mailable printed matter, (except books and circulars) 2 cents for each four ounces.

Books, 4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Unsealed Circulars, not exceeding 3 in number to one address, 2 cents, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, etc., 2 cents for each 4 ounces.

All Packages not charged with letter postage must be so arranged that the same can be conveniently examined by Postmasters; if not, letter postage will be charged.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on Cards, Paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz: 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—4 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

No package will be forwarded which weighs over four pounds.

All Postage Matter for delivery within the United States, must be prepaid by stamps (except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors); otherwise letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newspapers and Periodicals, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, if paid in advance—daily, per quarter, 35 cents; six times per week, 30 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; weekly, 5 cents. Semi-

monthly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, 1 cent for each copy. Newspapers and periodicals, when weighing over 4 ounces, double the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, within the county where published, free, if passing through the mails to regular subscribers.

Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where published or received.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

NOTE.—The figures following the name of each country are intended to represent, first, the postage in cents, on letters weighing one-half ounce or under; and second, the postage on single newspapers.

North America.—British Columbia, 10, 2. Canada, 10, 2. Mexico, 10, 2. Mexico, (West Coast) 10, 2. Costa Rica, 10, 2. Guatemala, 10, 2. Honduras, 34, 6. Nicaragua, (Gulf Coast) 34, 6. Nicaragua, (Pacific Coast) 10, 2. West Indies, (British) 10, 2. Cuba, 10, 2. Bahama Islands, 10, 2.

South America.—Argentine Republic, 45, 4. Aspinwall, 10, 2. Bolivia, 34, 6. Brazil, 45, 4. Chile, 34, 6. Ecuador, 34, 6. New Grenada, 18, 6. Panama, 10, 2. Paraguay, 45, 4. Peru, 34, 6. Uruguay, 18, 4. Venezuela, 10, 2.

Europe.—Austria, 30, 6. Bremen, 30, 6. Belgium, 27, 5. Corsica, 21, 2. Denmark, 35, 6. France, 30, 2. France, (qr. oz.) 15,—. German States, 30, 6. Great Britain, 12, 2. Greece, 42, 6. Hamburg, 30, 6. Holland, 42, 2. Lombardy, 42, 6. Modena, 42, 6. Norway, 46, 6. Parma, 42, 6. Poland, 37, 6. Portugal, 45, 8. Prussia, 30, 6. Rome and Papal States, 44, 6. Russia, 37, 6. Sardinian States, 42, 6. Sicilies, (the Two) 47, 6. Spain, 42, 2. Sweden, 31, 6. Switzerland, 35, 6. Turkey, 28, 6. Tuscany, 42, 6. Venetian States, 30, 6.

Asia.—Arabia, 45, 8. China, 5, 2. Hindostan, 68, 13. Japan, 5, 2. Jerusalem, 33, 4. Siam, 45, 6. Smyrna, 40, 6. Syria, 45, 6.

Africa.—Algeria, 33, 6. Canary Islands, 45, 6. Cape de Verde Isl., 37, 4. Cape of Good Hope, 45, 4. Egypt, 45, 8. Liberia, 33, 4. Tunis, 60, 2. West Coast, 33, 4.

East Indies.—Australia, 22, 6. Borneo, 53, 10. Ceylon, 60, 6. Java, 60, 6. Manila, 5, 2. New Zealand, 22, 4. Philippine Islands, 5, 2. Sandwich Islands, 10, 2. Singapore, 60, 6. Sumatra, 60, 6.

On either letter or packet, of any weight, the *whole postage or none at all* should be prepaid. If anything less than the whole is prepaid, no account is taken of it, and it is entirely lost to the sender.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The Money Order System is intended to promote public convenience, and to insure safety in the transfer of money through the mails. Orders may be obtained at any of the money order offices for any amount up to fifty dollars, on payment of the following fee: On sums up to and including \$20, 10 cents; above that sum, 25 cents. Instructions are indorsed on the back of each order. The money order offices on the Pacific Coast are distinguished in the list of Post Offices by an asterisk (*) affixed to each.

Post Offices—California.

[Small Capitals, County Seats; *Money Order Offices.]

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
Alameda	Alameda.	Arthur S. Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	James Foster
Albion	Mendocino	James Townsend
Alisal	Monterey	
Alleghany	Sierra	Jas. C. Young
Alvarado	Alameda	A. J. Lowell
Alviso	Santa Clara	F. Fairchild
Amador City	Amador	Robert Gilmore
American Ranch	Shasta	Elias Anderson
Anaheim	Los Angeles	John Fischer
Anderson's Valley	Mendocino	A. B. Kendall
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	George Stickles
Annay	Sonoma	
Antelope	Yolo	A. W. Dunnigan
A nthony House	Nevada	
Antioch	Contra Costa	D. S. Woodruff

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
Arcata	Humboldt	J. A. Whaley
AUBURN	Placer	Solon M. Stvens
Bangor	Butte	A. Kitchen
Bath	Placer	S. Burt
Battle Creek	Tehama	
Bear Valley	Mariposa	J. S. Bates
Belmont	San Mateo	Edw. Waltermire
*Benicia	Solano	A. L. Stiles
Benton	Mono	R. J. Morrison
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	John S. Bendle
Big Bar	Trinity	John Sammons
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	William Uriek
Big Trees	Calaveras	
Binghamton	Solano	O. Bingham
Black Point	Marin	Jas. B. Sweetzer
Bloomfield	Sonoma	C. R. Arthur
Bodega	Sonoma	John Dougherty
Bolinas	Marin	O. W. Rosenberg

<i>Name P. O.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Postmaster.</i>
BRIDGEPORT	Mono	A. F. Bryant.
Brighton	Sacramento	Thos. C. Perkins.
Brooklyn	Alameda	O. C. Lewellin.
Brown's Val.	Yuba	James L. Hall.
Brownsville	Yuba	Martin Knox.
Brush Creek	Butte	Julius Jod.
Buckeye	Yolo	Benjamin Ely.
Buck's Ranch	Plumas	William Wagner.
Buena Vista	Amador	J. Fitzsimmons.
Bullard's Bar	Yuba	A. J. Batchelder.
Burnett	Santa Clara	C. D. Richmond.
Burwood	San Joaquin	J. Munroe.
Butte Valley	Butte	Robt. W. Durham
Cache Creek	Yolo	A. Hoffman.
Cahto	Mendocino	Robert White.
Calistoga	Napa	S. M. Woodworth
Callahan's Ranch	Siskiyou	Asa White.
Calpella	Mendocino	Jac. Wurtenberg.
Camanche	Calaveras	N. Zimmerman.
Campo Seco	Calaveras	J. C. Kelly.
*Campton-ville	Yuba	Richard H. Bliss.
Cañon City	Trinity	.
Capistrano	Los Angeles	.
Carey's Mills	Alpine	Wm. B. Wade.
Carpenteria	S'ta Barbara	.
Castroville	Monterey	.
Central House	Butte	John S. Hutchins
Centreville	Alameda	C. J. Stevens.
Charleston	Yolo	Chas. H. Gray.
Cherokee	Butte	Thos. McDaniel.
*Chico	Butte	Thos. J. Bidwell.
Chili	Calaveras	H. A. Hodgdon.
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	Charles Cutting.
Cisco	Placer	James Hooton.
Clairville	Sonoma	D. O'Dell.
Clarksville	El Dorado	D. Cummins.
Clayton	Contra Costa	Charles Rhine.
Cleveland	Humboldt	Thos. Dungan, jr.
Clipper Gap	Placer	.
Clipper Mills	Butte	Enoch Pratt.
Cloverdale	Sonoma	Charles Cook.
Cocomungo	S. Bernard'o. F. L. Rich.	.
Cold Spring	El Dorado	S. C. Dean.
Colegrove's Point	Sutter	T. S. Kirk.
Colfax	Placer	V. W. Cleaveland
Coloma	El Dorado	S. F. Child.
Colorado	Mariposa	.
*Columbia	Tuolumne	Pyam B. Bacon.
*COLUSA	Colusa	John H. Liening.
Copperopolis	Calaveras	M. Armstrong.
Cosumnes	Sacramento	Wm. D. Wilson.
Cottage Grove	Klamath	Wm. Elliot.
Cottonwood	Tehama	A. B. Jackson.
C R E S C E N T CITY	Del Norte	W. H. Woodbury.
Crystal Lake	Nevada	Henry Polley.
Danville	Contra Costa	M. Cohen.
Denverton	Solano	S. K. Nurse.
Diamond Sp's	El Dorado	W. S. Day.
Donner Lake	Nevada	Eli S. Drew.
Dougherty's Station	Alameda	John Green.
Douglas City	Trinity	Edw. A. Kelton.
*DOWNIEV'L	Sierra	A. J. McKinsey.
Drytown	Amador	B. F. Richtmyer.
Duncan's M'l's	Sonoma	Thomas Becorn.
*Dutch Flat	Placer	J. H. Boke.
Eel River	Humboldt	B. Feigenbaum.
Elbow	Fresno	John R. Edgar.
El Dorado	El Dorado	Robert Steere.
Elk Grove	Sacramento	Philip Woodward.
Elliott	San Joaquin	G. W. Parsons.
El Monte	Los Angeles	Ira S. Thompson.
Fair Oaks	San Mateo	Wm. F. Rowe.
Fairplay	El Dorado	E. F. Covert.
Farmington	San Joaquin	J. W. Morrow.
Ferndale	Humboldt	Edw. J. Dodge.
Fiddletown	Amador	R. B. Wight.
Fierbaugh's Ferry	Fresno	Jacob Carman.
Fisherman's Bay	Sonoma	A. J. Fisk.
Fish Springs	Mono	Josiah H. Gibbs.
*Folsom	Sacramento	Mark Ayer.
Forbestown	Butte	L. P. Smith.
Forest City	Sierra	R. S. Weston.
*Forest Hill	Placer	R. Parkhurst.
Forest Home	Amador	A. B. Trew.
F o r k s o f Salmon	Klamath	M. Forgey.
Fort Jones	Siskiyou	A. B. Carock.
Fourth Cros'g	Calaveras	W. Reddick.
Franklin	Sacramento	H. Shlutiess.
Freeport	Sacramento	Erskine Greene.
French Camp	San Joaquin	G. W. Sampson.
French Corral	Nevada	J. Olson.
French Gulch	Shasta	Patrick Hughes.
Garrote	Tuolumne	Jas. Tannahill.
Genesee	Plumas	.
*Georgetown	El Dorado	S. J. Alden.
*Gibsonville	Sierra	Robert Jacks.
*Gilroy	Santa Clara	D. Huber.
Gold Run	Placer	O. W. Hollenbeck.
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Wm. Westfield.
Grafton	Yolo	J. H. Goodhue.
Grainland	Butte	.
Grand Island	Colusa	C. J. Diefendorff.
Graniteville	Nevada	John W. Robb.
*Grass Valley	Nevada	D. B. Nye.
Green Springs	Tuolumne	Geo. A. Hildreth.
Green Valley	El Dorado	John M. Arnold.
Greenville	Plumas	.
Greenwood	El Dorado	Geo. W. Ferree.
Grizzly Bear House	Placer	J. Steiner.
Grizzly Flat	El Dorado	S. F. Davis.
Gualala	Mendocino	C. D. Robinson.
Guenoc	Lake	A. A. Ritchie.
H'f Moon Bay	San Mateo	W. T. McDonald.
Happy Camp	Del Norte	Lawr'e Bateman.
Harrisburg	Alameda	Geo. W. Peacock.
HAVILAH	Kern	M. H. Kittredge.
Haywood	Alameda	Wm. Hayward.
*Healdsburg	Sonoma	J. E. Fenno.
Henley	Siskiyou	A. Hazarack.
Hermit Val'y	Calaveras	.
Hermitage	Mendocino	C. H. Cooley.
Hicksville	Sacramento	Geo. Patterson.
Honcut	Yuba	James M. Reese.
Hoopa Valley	Klamath	H. W. Lake.
Hopeton	Merced	Eras. Eagleston.
Hope Valley	Alpine	D. W. Peck.
Hopewell	Colusa	W. M. Sherer.
Hornitos	Mariposa	E. G. Hall.
Horr's Ranch	Stanislaus	Calvin W. Salter.
Horsetown	Shasta	Wm. Goodall.
Hot Springs	S. Luis Obispio	.
Hydesville	Humboldt	Elias Smith.
Illinois Mills	Tulare	.
INDEFEND'CE	Inyo	J. B. Rowley.
Indian Dig's	El Dorado	J. Edmondson.
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J. Porritel.
Indian Sp'gs	Nevada	H. L. Hatch.
Inskip	Butte	Sam'l L. Dewey.

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.	Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
*Ione Valley	Amador.	W. H. Scudder.	Monte Vista	Alameda.	M. Kimball.
Iowa Hill	Placer	J. W. Chinn.	Montezuma	Tuolumne.	Wm. Mitchell.
Jacinto	Colusa	Stephen Smith.	Monticello	Napa	.
*JACKSON	Amador	Chas. M. Meek.	Moon's Ra'chTehama	N. P. Merrill.	
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	A. Orcutt.	Moore's Flat	Nevada	Sam'l Caldwell.
Jamestown	Tuolumne	B. F. Butterfield.	Mormon Isld	Sacramento	J. T. Becroft.
Janesville	Lassen	L. N. Breed.	Mount'r R'chCalaveras.	W. H. Holmes.	
Jenny Lind	Calaveras	L. Rosenberg.	Mount'n View	Santa Clara.	S. P. Taylor.
Junction City	Trinity	Wm. H. May.	MountBulli'nMariposa	Geo. W. Hanna.	
Kelsey	El Dorado	Sam'l A. Smith.	Mount Eden	Alameda	F. Brustgrum.
Kernville	Kern	Myr'n E. Harmon	Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J. H. Miller.
Keysville	Kern	.	Murphy's	Calaveras	Charles A. Hunt.
King's River	Fresno	C. Wright.	Mosquito	Calaveras	G. E. Albers.
Kingston	Fresno	O. H. Bliss.			
Klamath	Siskiyou	.			
*KNIGHT'S FER	Stanislaus	Wm. A. Fisher.			
Knoxville	Lake	Frank Mahon.			
Lafayette	Contra Costa	B. Shreve.			
La Grange	Stanislaus	C. Wichelhaus.			
Lake House	Sacramento	George Inglis.			
LAKEPORT	Lake	L. D. Winchester.			
Lakeville	Sonoma	Niles Mills.			
Lancha Plana	Amador	Joseph Schumer.			
Langworth	Stanislaus	H. Langworthy.			
*La Porte	Plumas	John H. Thomas.			
Latrobe	El Dorado	A. J. Adams.			
Lewiston	Trinity	Fred. Frey.			
Lexington	Santa Clara	J. E. Paddock.			
Liberty	San Joaquin	Wm. Allport.			
Lincoln	Placer	James Barnes.			
Linden	San Joaquin	Isaac S. Smith.			
Little Lake	Mendocino	Hiram Willets.			
Little River	Mendocino	Isaiah Stevens.			
Little York	Nevada	Alonzo P. Schutt			
Lockeford	San Joaquin	Dean J. Locke.			
Locust Shade	San Joaquin	J. B. Boddy.			
Longville	Plumas	Andrew Miller.			
*LOSANGELES	Los Angeles	Geo. J. Clarke.			
Los Gatos	Santa Clara	A. Friedman.			
Los Nietos	Los Angeles	Geo. D. Fisher.			
Lower Lake	Lake	P. H. Parsons.			
Loyalton	Sierra	A. G. Doom.			
Lynn's Valley	Kern	Hugh Ovens.			
Magalia	Butte	Wm. S. Green.			
Maine Prairie	Solano	J. C. Meritheu.			
*MARIPOSA	Mariposa	Geo. W. Temple.			
*Markleev'e	Alpine	A. C. Folger.			
Mark West	Sonoma	H. G. Giannini.			
*MARTINEZ	Contra Costa	O. F. James.			
Martin's Fer	Klamath	.			
*MARYSV'L'E	Yuba	E. E. Meek.			
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	Nelson T. Cody.			
Mayfield	Santa Clara	J. L. Chandler.			
Meadow Lake	Nevada	F. M. Browne.			
Meadow Val	Plumas	M. D. Smith.			
Meinecker	San Joaquin	.			
Mendocino	Mendocino	L. Woodward.			
Merced Falls	Merced	Wm. Nelson.			
Meridian	Sutter	John F. Fouts.			
Michigan Bar	Sacramento	G. B. V. DeLamater.			
Michigan Blff	Placer	F. S. Washeim.			
Milford	Lassen	Chas. Batterson.			
MILLERTON	Fresno	Geo. Greiersen.			
Millbrae	San Mateo	Hugh S. Jones.			
Millville	Shasta	John Wheatley.			
Milpitas	Santa Clara	F. Creighton.			
Mission San José	Alameda	R. A. McClure.			
Mix's Cros'g	Yuba	A. J. Gove.			
*Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Wm. Innes.			
Monitor	Alpine	S. G. Lewis.			
*MONTEREY	Monterey	Jno. D. Callaghan.			
			QUINCY	Plumas	William Moore.
			Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	John McBride.
			*RED BLUFF	Tehama	Jos. R. Bradway.
			Red Dog	Nevada	W. F. Heydrauff.
			R E D W O O D CITY	San Mateo	S. S. Merrill.
			Reynolds Fer	Tuolumne	Wm. Henderson.
			Richland	Sacramento	John F. Woolley.

<i>Name P. O.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Postmaster.</i>	<i>Name P. O.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Postmaster.</i>
Rio Seco.....	Butte.....	A. J. Crum.	St. Louis.....	Sierra.....	John M. Logan.
Rio Vista.....	Solano.....	W. K. Squires.	*STOCKTON.....	San Joaquin.	C. O. Burton.
Rock Creek.....	Butte.....	James L. Keefer.	Stony Point.....	Sonoma.....	Robert Ayers.
Rockville.....	Solano.....	James Gilmore.	Strawberry.....		
Roseville.....	Placer.....	Wm. A. Thomas.	Valley.....	Yuba.....	William Youlin.
Rough and Ready.....	Nevada.....	S. H. Sheffield.	Sugar Pine.....	Tuolumne.....	T. J. Northrop.
Round Tent.....	Nevada.....		*SUISUN CITY.....	Solano.....	William Losh.
Round Valley.....	Plumas.....	J. D. Compton.	Summit.....	Plumas.....	J. G. Halbert.
*SACRAMENTO.....	Sacramento.	George Rowland.	*SUSANVILLE.....	Lassen.....	Isaac N Roop.
Salinas.....	Monterey	Austin Smith.	Sutter Creek.....	Amador.....	John D. Dennis.
Salisbury.....	Sacramento.	T. G. Salisbury.	Sweetland	Nevada.....	William Menner.
Salmons Falls.....	El Dorado.....	R. K. Berry.	Table Bluff.....	Humboldt.....	
SAN ANDREAS.....	Calaveras	A. Severance.	Table Rock.....	Sierra.....	T. A. McFarland.
San Antonio.....	Monterey	Frank Sylvester.	Tahoe.....	El Dorado.....	William Mac.
SAN BERNARDINO.....	S. Bernard'o J. C. Peacock.		Taylorville.....	Plumas.....	J. T. Taylor.
S. Buenaventura.....	S'ta Barbara Vol. A. Simpson.		Tehama.....	Tehama.....	Charles Harvey.
SAN DIEGO	San Diego...	Thomas S. Bush.	Telegraph City.....	Calaveras...	G. L. Fisher.
Sandel	Mendocino.	William Connor.	Thompson's Flat.....	Butte	C. E. Campbell.
*SAN FRANCISCO.....	S. Francisco.	R. F. Perkins.	Timber Cove.....	Sonoma	F. Helmke.
San Gabriel.....	Los Angeles.	D. F. Hall.	Timbuctoo	Yuba.....	S. C. Wessels.
*SAN JOSE	Santa Clara.	Sinjon M. Cutler.	Todd's Valley.....	Placer	John Miner.
San Juan.....	Monterey	J. W. Whitney.	Toomas.....	Marin	W. Dutton.
SAN LEANDRO.....	Alameda.	H. Keeney.	Trinidad.....	Klamath	Wm. Childs.
San Lorenzo.....	Alameda	J. L. Shiman.	Trinity (N. F.).....	Trinity	John Meckel.
SAN LUIS OBISPO	S. L. Obispo.	Alex. Murray.	Trinity Cent'r.....	Trinity	Chas. H. Vose.
San Luis Rey.....	San Diego...	Mar. A. Forster.	Truckee River.....	Placer	M. J. King.
San Marcos	S. L. Obispo.	J. P. Lewelling.	Tule.....	Tulare	Geo. McKilvey.
San Mateo.....	San Mateo	J. E. Skidmore.	Tuolumne City.....	Stanislaus	
San Pablo.....	Contra Costa J.	M. Tewksbury	Two Rocks.....	Sonoma	J. B. Schoobeda.
San Quentin.....	Marin	James J. Green.	UKIAH	Mendocino.	Henson Hazell.
*SAN RAFAEL.....	Marin	F. H. Pratt.	Uncle Sam.....	Lake	William Gard.
San Ysidora.....	Santa Clara.	James W. Gould.	Union	Merced	P. B. Bennett.
SANTA BARBARA	S. L. Obispo		Upper Clear Lake	Lake	J. Davis.
SANTA CLARA	Santa Clara.	Augus. Janssens.	*VACAVILLE	Solano	Mason Wilson.
Santa Clara.....	Santa Clara.	S. Henderson.	Vallecito	Calaveras	J. D. Gray.
*SANTA CRUZ.....	Santa Cruz.	Silas Felker.	*Vallejo	Solano	G. P. Westcott.
Santa Inez.....	S'ta Barbara.	José M. P. Indart	Vernon	Sutter	C. G. Roth.
*SANTA ROSA.....	Sonoma	Thomas Spencer.	*VISALIA	Tulare	John A. Keyes.
S'a Margarita	S. L. Obispo		Volcano	Amador	P. A. Clute.
Saratoga	Santa Clara.	C. Newhouse.	Walnut Creek.....	Contra Costa H.	P. Penniman.
Sawyers Bar.....	Klamath	Wm. Grant.	Walnut Grove.....	Sacramento.	Jno. L Chamblin Warner's Ranch
Scott River.....	Siskiyou	Signmund Simon.	Washington	Nevada	Louis Wolf.
Searsville	San Mateo	William Page.	Washington	Yolo	J. F. Mason.
Sebastopol	Sonoma	J. H. P. Morris.	Waterloo	San Joaquin	
Secret Ravine.....	Placer	J. H. Mitchell.	*Watsonville	Santa Cruz.	Edward Martin.
Seiad Valley	Siskiyou	Wm. B. Reeve.	*WEAVERVILLE	Trinity	Richard Clifford.
*SHASTA	Shasta	L. Wellendorff.	West Butte.....	Sutter	Eugene Mage.
Shaws Flat.....	Tuolumne	A. Bullerdick.	Wcst Point.....	Calaveras	J. H. Gratacap.
Sheldon	Sacramento.	J. B. Maholm.	Western	Sacramento	
Sherwood	ValMendocino		Wheatland	Yuba	Y. Dougherty.
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	Jacob Smith.	White River	Tulare	C. R. Worland.
Sierra City	Sierra		*WILMINGTON	Los Angeles.	H. Jacoby.
Sierra Valley	Sierra	William Arms.	Wilson's R'ch.....	Placer	
SILVER MT'N.....	Alpine	J. O. Courson.	Windsor	Sonoma	Wm. S. Clark.
Silverville	Solano	R. W. Murphy.	Woodbridge	San Joaquin.	Daniel Crist.
Slippery Ford	El Dorado	Charles Watson.	WOODLAND	Yolo	A. C. Ruggles.
Smartsville	Yuba	L. B. Clark.	Woodside	San Mateo	R. O. Tripp.
Smith River	Del Norte	S. L. Grow.	Wyatt's Store	Mariposa	Manuel DeSilva.
Smith's R'ch.....	Sonoma	Geo. W. Briard.	Yankee Hill	Butte	M. H. Wells.
Smithville	Placer	L. G. Smith.	Yankee Jims.....	Placer	S. M. Jamison.
SNELLING	Merced	J. S. Williams.	Yeomat	Amador	
Snugville	San Joaquin.	L. J. Dougherty.	Yolo	Yolo	A. Griffith.
Solano	Solano	W. Driesbach.	Yountville	Napa	B. W. Arnold.
Somerville	Contra Costa G.	Scammon.	*YREKA	Siskiyou	C. H. Pyle.
Sonoma	Sonoma	Lewis W. Worth	YUBA CITY	Sutter	Robert Dinsmore.
*SONORA	Tuolumne	Harlow L. Street	Yuba Bar	Yuba	A. J. Bachelder.
Soquel	Santa Cruz.	Edward Porter.			
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	C. H. Wattles.			
Spanish R'ch.....	Plumas	Rich. Thompson.			
Springfield	Tuolumne	T. M. Whitesides			
Springville	San Joaquin				
St. Helena	Napa	D. B. Carver.			
St. John	Colusa	A. C. St. John.			

Post Offices—Oregon.

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.	Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
*Albany.....	Linn.....	E. A. Freeland.	Lebanon.....	Linn.....	S. H. Claugton
Amity.....	Yamhill.....	G. E. Getchel.	Leland.....	Josephine ..	Sam'l Harkness.
Applegate.....	Jackson.....	James A. Wilson	Lincoln.....	Polk.....	
Ashland Mills.....	Jackson.....	A. D. Helman.	Locust Grove.....	Douglas	
Astoria.....	Clatsop	Chas. L. Lark	Luckimute	Polk.....	Isaac Staats.
Auburn.....	Baker.....	J. S. Morgan.	Marshall.....	Umatilla	
Aurora Mills.....	Marion.....	Fred. Keil.	McKenzie.....	Lane	Thomas Lester.
Baker City.....	Baker.....	W. F. McCrary.	McMinnville.....	Yamhill	D. J. Ycargain.
Belpassi.....	Marion.....	Robert Hanna.	Milwaukie	Clackamas ..	Mrs. H. Bell.
Bethel.....	Polk	J. H. Hawley.	Monmouth.....	Polk.....	J. B. V. Butler.
Bloomington.....	Polk		Muddy	Yamhill	Jeff. Davis.
Bridgeport.....	Polk	M. M. Jones.	Myrtle Creek.....	Douglas	L. Laneve.
Brownsville.....	Linn	Alexander Kirk.	Needy.....	Clackamas ..	J. Moreland.
Buena Vista.....	Polk	H. Linnville.	Newelsville	Marion.....	J. J. Murphy.
Butteville.....	Marion.....	T. X. Mathieu.	Nor. Canyon-	ville	Douglas
*Cañon City.....	Grant	F. C. Sels.			J. B. Sidman.
Canyonville.....	Douglas	B. J. Sideman.	Nor. Yamhill.....	Yamhill	J. M. Fryer.
Centerville.....	Washington	Edward Jackson.	Oakland	Douglas	E. C. Lord.
Chetco.....	Curry	A. F. Miller.	*Oregon City.....	Clackamas ..	E. B. Kelley.
Condit.....	Marion.....	William Morriss.	Owyhee Ferry.....	Baker	
*Corvallis.....	Benton.....	R. M. Thompson.	Pass Creek.....	Douglas	
Cottage Grove	Lane	Nathaniel Martin	Peoria	Linn	W. P. Smith.
*Dallas.....	Polk	J. Emmons.	Phoenix	Jackson	E. D. Foudray.
*Dalles City.....	Wascoe	H. J. Waldron.	Pine	Linn	
Damascus.....	Clackamas		Pleasant Hill.....	Lane	W. Gilfrey.
Dayton.....	Yamhill	John Cary.	Plum Valley.....	Polk	
Diamond Hill.....	Linn	Jas. H. Pierce.	Port Orford	Curry	Lewis Knapp.
Eagle Creek.....	Clackamas		*Portland	Multnomah ..	E. G. Randall.
East Portland.....	Multnomah	Milton Horsford.	Randolph	Coos	
Egan Station.....	Umatilla		Ranier	Columbia	Dean Blanchard.
Elkton.....	Douglas	Lcvi Kent.	Rickreal	Polk	Nathaniel Ford.
Ellensburg.....	Curry	John Dewey.	Rock Point	Jackson	John B. White.
Empire City.....	Coos	David Morse, Jr.	*Roseburg	Douglas	J. S. Fitzhugh.
Eola	Polk	A. W. Withrell.	*Salem	Marion	L. S. Dyar.
Etna.....	Polk	T. J. Riggs.	Salt Creek	Polk	J. H. Savery.
*Eugene City.....	Lane	P. W. Johnson.	Sandy	Multnomah ..	J. M. Stott.
Express R'ch'l.....	Baker	C. W. Durkee.	Sauvie's Isla'd.....	Multnomah ..	Hilton Bonser.
Fairfield	Marion		Scio	Linn	E. E. Wheeler.
Farewell			Sheridan	Yamhill	T. Falconer.
Bend.....	Baker		Silverton	Marion	J. C. Davenport.
Forest Cove.....	Baker		Slate Creek	Josephine ..	S. McAllister.
Forest Grove.....	Washington	C. A. Reynolds.	Springville	Multnomah ..	C. B. Comstock.
Franklin	Lane	Dr. Egleston.	St. Helens	Columbia	B. F. Giltner.
Galesville	Douglas	D. A. Levens.	St. Louis	Marion	Capt. Minnis.
Gardiner	Douglas	David Morey.	Starr's Point	Benton	W. C. Woodcock.
Glad Tidings.....	Clackamas	G. W. Jackson.	Sublimity	Marion	J. W. Cusick.
Grand Ronde.....	Polk	G. C. Litchfield.	Suislaw	Lane	H. Coleman.
Grant's Pass.....	Jackson	Thomas Croxton	Summerville	Union	H. Reinhart.
Harrisburg	Linn	Hiram Smith.	Swift's Stat'n.....	Umatilla	J. Swift.
Hillsboro	Washington	L. J. Patterson.	Tillamook	Tillamook	G. W. Miller.
Hood River	Wasco	Charles C. Coe.	*Umatilla	Umatilla	J. H. Koontz.
Independence.....	Polk	C. P. Cooke.	Umpqua City	Douglas	Edward Drew.
*Jacksonville.....	Jackson	J. M. Sutton.	Union	Union	E. C. Brainard.
Jefferson	Marion	H. A. Johnson.	Waconda	Marion	Charles Calvert.
John Day's City	Wasco		Waldo	Josephine ..	A. B. McIlwain.
Kellogg's	Douglas	L. Kellogg.	West Cheha-	lim	Yamhill
Kerbyville	Josephine ..	S. W. Sawyer.	Westport	Clatsop	Isaac Rogers.
Kings Valley.....	Benton		Willamette	Lane	John West.
*La Grande	Union	B. P. Patterson.	Willo-	Forks	G. W. Vaughn.
*Lafayette	Yamhill	R. L. Simpson.	Willow	Jackson	S. P. Dean.
Lancaster	Lane	M. M. Crow.	Springs	Douglas	Jesse Applegate.

Post Offices—Nevada.

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.	Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
American C'y Storey.....	H. S. Winn.	Ione City.....Nye.....John L. Craig.			
*Aurora	Esmeralda	W. C. Meredith.			
*Austin.....	Lander.....	Robert Allen.	Kingston.....		
Cañon City...Lander.....	L. B. Barkaloo.	La Plata City Churchill	Ira E. Pierce.		
*Carson City Ormsby.....	B. F. Small.	Mammoth....Douglas ....D. L. Hawkins.			
Clan Alpine..Churchill		Ophir Washoe.....H. A. Cheever.			
Crystal Peak. Washoe.....	B. F. Smyles.	Ragtown.....Churchill.....			
Columbus...Esmeralda.	Charles Dumay.	Ruby Valley .Lander.....Sam. Woodward.			
Como.....Lyon.....	G. W. Walton.	Sheridan.....Douglas ....James Billis.			
Dayton.....Lyon.....	J. M. Shay.	Silver City.....Lyon.....J. A. Bonham.			
Dun Glen ....Humboldt...	C. S. Osborn.	Silver Peak ..Esmeralda..J. H. Harris.			
Egan Cañon..Lander.....	Patrick Lagan.	Spring City..Roop.....			
Ellsworth ...Nye	D. Edleman.	St. Clair Sta-			
Empire City..Ormsby.....	H. L. Deichman.	tion.....Churchill...J. A. St. Clair.			
Etna.....Humboldt.....		Star City. ....Humboldt..R. C. Johnson.			
Franktown ..Washoe.....	Fred. A. Ent.	Stillwater ..Churchill			
Geneva. ....Lander.....		Summit Sp'gsRoop.....			
Genoa.....Douglas.....	J. H. Davis.	Twin Rivers..Nye.....			
Glen Hamilt'n Nye.....		Unionville....Humboldt..M. P. Freeman.			
Gold Hill.....Storey.....	S. W. Chubbuek.	*Virginia City Storey	C. C. Warner.		
Hiko.....Lincoln.....		Washoe City. Washoe	J. H. Kinkead.		
Huffaker's...Washoe.....	G. W. Huffaker.	Wellington ..Esmeralda..E. C. Phelps.			
Hot Creek.....Nye.....		Willow Point Humboldt			
Humboldt C'y Humboldt ..	L. C. Pease.	Winnemucca. Washoe.....			
Hunter's. ....Washoe.....					
Hardin City..Roop.....					

Post Offices—Washington Territory.

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.	Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
Arkada.....	Mason.....	Aaron M. Collins	Muckilteo...Snohomish..J. D. Fowler.		
Beaver.....	Thurston ...C. P. Judson.	M u l l a n ' s	Bridge.....Walla Walla H. H. Spaulding.		
Boistfort.....	Lewis.....	Charles F. White	New Dunge-		
Brueport.....	Pacific.....	G. W. Parker.	ness	Clallam.....	Elliot Cline.
Cascades.....	Clarke	J. S. Hamilton.	Oak Point.....Cowlitz.....	A. S. Abernethy.	
Castle Rock..Cowlitz.....	Henry Jackson.	Oakland.....Mason	Wm. M. Morrow.		
Cathlamet....	Wahkiakum A. D. Birnie.	*Olympia	F. M. Sargent.		
Cedarville....	Chehalis	Jefferson.....	Oysterville...Pacific.....	John Crellin, Jr.	
Chehalis Poi'Chehalis	James Smith.	Port Angelos. Clallam.....	Gustav Greve.		
Claquata.....Lewis.....	Giles Ford.	Port Discov'y Jefferson.....	Samuel Stork.		
Coal Bank ..Thurston.....	J. T. Browning.	Port Ludlow.Jefferson.....			
Coppel.....	Walla Walla L. Henshaw.	Port Madison Kitsap.....			
Coupeville.....Island	John Robertson.	Pt. Townsend.Jefferson	James Seavey.		
Cowlitz	Lewis	Port William.....			
Ebey's Land'g Island.....		San Juan.....Whatcom	Isaac E. Higgins.		
Elma	Chehalis	Isaiah's Prai-			
Fisher's Lan'g Clarke	Solomon Fisher.	rie.....Lewis	O. B. McFadden.		
Fort Colville. Stevens.....	Park Winans.	Scatter Creek Thurston			
Fort Stevens.Thurston.....		Seabeck.....Kitsap.....			
Fort Willapa. Pacific.....	Sebastian Giesy.	Seattle	Gardner Kellogg.		
Franklin	Pierce	King.....	Sherwood's		
Grand Mound Thurston....	W. Axtell.	Mills.....Mason	Joseph Sherwood		
Grand Prairie Lewis	Joseph Manning.	Skokomish			
Kamilchie....Mason	David C. Forbes.	S k o o k u m-	Ed. A. Wilson.		
Lincoln.....Clarke	Gustave Greve.	chuck	James Frame.		
Miami Prairie Thurston....	A. E. Young.	Thurston	Snohomish		
Montesano...Chehalis	J. L. Seaman.	City.....Snohomish	E. C. Ferguson.		
Monticello ..Cowlitz.	A. R. Burbank.	*Steilacoom..Pierce.....	E. A. Light.		
Teekaleet.		Swinomish	Charles H. Hubbs		
		Kitsap			

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
Touchet.....	Walla Walla	G. W. Miller.
Tulalip.....	Island.....	
Tumwater....	Thurston....	James Biles.
Union Ridge..	Clarke	Asa Richardson.
Utsalady	Island.....	Law. Grennan.
*Vancouver..	Clarke.....	Hiram Cochran.

Name P. O.	County.	Postmaster.
*WallaWalla.	Walla Walla	H. E. Johnson.
Wallula.....	Walla Walla	Alvin Flanders.
Washougal...	Clarke	George Hart.
Whatcom ...	Whatcom...	Eugene Jasper.
Wynokee	Chehalis.....	
Yelm.....	Thurston....	Charles O'Neil.

United States Courts.

* NINTH CIRCUIT—COMPOSED OF THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND NEVADA.

NINTH CIRCUIT—CALIFORNIA.

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice U.S. Supreme Court, and <i>ex officio</i> U. S. Circuit Judge, San Francisco.....	\$6,000
Delos Lake, District Attorney, San Francisco.....	Fees.
Geo. E. Whitney, Clerk and Com- missioner, San Francisco.....	Fees.

Terms held at San Francisco, first Monday in February, second Monday in June, and first Monday in October. Special Terms at the discretion of the Court.

DISTRICT COURT—CALIFORNIA.

Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Judge, San Francisco.....	\$5,000
Delos Lake, Dist. Att'y, San Fran.	Fees.
Geo. E. Whitney, Clerk and Com- missioner, San Francisco.....	Fees.

Regular Terms held at San Francisco, first Monday in April, second Monday in August, and first Monday in December. Special Terms at the discretion of the Court.

NINTH CIRCUIT—OREGON.

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, San Francisco.....	†.....
Richard Williams, District Atto- ney, Portland, Oregon.....	Fees.

Regular Terms held at Portland on the first Monday in January, May, and September. Special Terms at the discretion of the Court.

DISTRICT COURT—OREGON.

Hon. M. P. Deady, Judge, Port- land.....	\$2,500
Richard Williams, Attorney, Port- land.....	Fees.

Regular Terms held at Portland on the first Monday in March, July, and November. Special Terms at the discretion of the Court.

NINTH CIRCUIT—NEVADA.

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, San Francisco.....	
J. M. Hayden, District Attorney, Carson City.....	Fees.

Regular Terms held at Carson City on the first Monday of March, August, and December.

—, Clerk and Commis- sioner, Carson City.....	Fees.
Edward Erwin, Marshal, Carson City.....	Fees.

* During the absence from the State of the presiding Judge, the Terms of the Court are held by one of the Judges of the United States District Court.

† Salary as Judge of the United States Supreme Court. \$1,000 additional allowed for traveling expenses.



DISTRICT COURT—NEVADA.

Hon. Alex. W. Baldwin, Judge, Virginia City.....	\$3,500	Clerk and Commissioner, Carson City..... Fees.
J. M. Hayden, District Attorney, Carson City.....	Fees.	Edward Erwin, Marshal, Carson City..... Fees.
Regular Terms held at Carson City on the first Monday of February, May, and October. Special Terms at the discretion of the Court.		

SUPREME COURT—WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Christopher C. Hewitt, Chief Justice, Olympia.....	\$2,500	Leander Holmes, District Attorney, Vancouver..... Fees.
James E. Wyche, Associate Justice, Vancouver.....	2,500	R. H. Hewitt, Clerk and Commissioner, Olympia..... Fees.
Charles B. Darwin, Associate Justice, Walla Walla.....	2,500	Wm. Huntington, Marshal, Vancouver..... Fees.
Regular Terms held at Olympia first Monday in December.		

DISTRICT COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.

Includes the Counties of Stevens, Yakima, Spokane, and Walla Walla. Sessions held first Monday in April and October at Walla Walla, and first Monday in September at Colville.

Hon. James E. Wyche, Judge, Vancouver.....		B. N. Sexton, Clerk, Walla Walla. Fees.
S. B. Fargo, Prosecuting Attorney, Walla Walla.....	Fees.	Park Winans, Clerk, Colville..... Fees.

DISTRICT COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Includes the Counties of Klickitat, Clarke, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Pacific, Chehalis, Lewis, Thurston, and Mason. Sessions held second Monday in March and third Monday in October at Vancouver; and first Monday in May and second Monday in November at Olympia.

Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Judge, Olympia.....		George T. McConnell, Clerk, Vancouver..... Fees.
H. G. Struve, Prosecuting Attorney, Vancouver.....	Fees.	Wm. Huntington, Marshal, Vancouver..... Fees.

DISTRICT COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

Includes the Counties of Pierce, King, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, Whatcom, Island, and Snohomish. Sessions held first Monday in March and first Monday in September, at Port Townsend; and second Monday in April and second Monday in October, at Seattle; third Monday in May and first Monday in November, at Steilacoom.

Charles B. Darwin, Judge, Walla Walla.....		Jas. Seavey, Clerk, Pt. Townsend. Fees.
J. R. Kennedy, Prosecuting Attorney, Port Townsend.....	Fees.	John Latham, Clerk, Seattle..... Fees.
		Wm. Huntington, Marshal, Vancouver..... Fees.

Federal Officers, Pacific Coast.

Name of Incumbent.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.
D. W. Cheesman	Assistant Treasurer U. S.	San Francisco..	
Rufus Leighton	Special Agent Treasury Dept. "	" .. Per diem.	
J. Ross Browne	U. S. Com'r Mining Statistics "	" .. "	"
Thos. W. Hinckman	U. S. Int. Rev. Agt. Pac. Coast "	" ..	\$3,200
L. C. Gunn	Ass'r Int. Rev., 1st Dist., Cal. "	" .. \$3,000 & com	
Richard Savage	" " " 2d "	San José.....	Pr. dm. & fs.
N. M. Orr	" " " 3d "	Stockton	" "
T. J. Blakeney	" " " 4th "	Sacramento....	" "
W. A. Eliason	" " " 5th "	Santa Rosa	" "
Thomas Frazar	" " " Oregon.....	Portland.....	" "
Warren Wassen	" " " Nevada.....	Carson City....	" "
Samuel D. Howe	" " " Wash. Terr.	Olympia.....	" "
Frank Soulé	Coll'r Int. Rev., 1st Dist., Cal.	San Francisco.....	\$5,000
William N. Slocum	" " " 2d "	San José.....	3,500
John Sedgwick	" " " 3d "	Stockton.....	3,500
Alfred Briggs	" " " 4th "	Sacramento.....	4,000
W. C. S. Smith	" " " 5th "	Napa City	3,500
M. Crawford	" " " Oregon.....	Portland.....	\$1,500 & fees

Name of Incumbent.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.
Stephen T. Gage.....	Coll'r Int. Rev., Nevada.....	Virginia.....	\$1,500 & fees
Philip D. Moore.....	" " Wash. Terr. Olympia.....	" "	" "
B. H. Brooks.....	Int. Rev. Insp., 1st Dist., Cal. San Francisco.....	Pr. dm. & fs.	
John H. Houseman.....	" " 3d & 4th, " Sacramento.....	" "	" "
William W. Morrow.....	" " 2d & 5th, " Santa Rosa.....	" "	" "
E. W. Casey.....	Insp. Bond. Goods, 1st Dist. " San Francisco.....	" "	" "
E. T. Cole.....	{ Inspectors Cigars, " " " "	.. Fees.	
J. W. Schaffer.....	Inspector Tobacco, " " " "	.. "	
J. C. Curtis.....	" " Spirits & Coal Oil, " " " "	.. "	
Geo. W. Ryder.....	{ Assayer " " " "	.. "	
T. A. Mudge.....	Melter & Refiner " " " "	.. "	
Robert B. Swain.....	Coiner " " " "	.. "	
D. W. Cheesman.....	Superintendent U. S. B. Mint " "	" ..	\$4,500
B. T. Martin.....	Treasurer " " " "	..	4,500
J. M. Eckfeldt.....	Assayer " " " "	..	3,000
William Schmolz.....	Melter & Refiner " " " "	..	3,000
R. H. Waterman.....	Coiner " " " "	..	3,000
Chas. C. Bemis.....	Inspector Steamboat Hulls....	" ..	1,500
William Burnett.....	" Boilers... "	" ..	1,500
Joseph C. Tucker.....	Superrising Agt. Steamboats. "	" ..	1,500
Com. J. C. Carter, U.S.N.....	Res. Physic'n U. S. Mar. Hos. "	" ..	3,000
J. F. Miller.....	Collector of Customs.	" ..	6,400
J. Frank Miller.....	Deputy Collector and Auditor. "	" ..	4,000
L. M. Kellogg.....	" of Customs... "	" ..	3,000
Ethelbert Burke.....	" " " .. "	" ..	3,000
J. W. Foard.....	" " & ex off. St'rkpr "	" ..	3,000
H. M. Miller.....	Appraiser of Customs.	" ..	3,000
S. J. Bridge.....	" " " .. "	" ..	2,500
Thomas B. Shannon.....	Surveyor	" ..	4,000
A. J. Bryant.....	Naval Officer.	" ..	4,500
David Wooster.....	Special Examiner of Drugs.	" ..	2,000
Alanson Hinman.....	Collector of Customs.	Astoria & Oreg.	
F. A. Wilson.....	" " " .. "	Port Townsend, W. T.	
George Davidson.....	Asst. U S. Coast Surv. W. Coast San Francisco.....		
W. E. Greenwell.....	" " " .. "	" ..	
A. F. Rodgers.....	" " " .. "	" ..	
James S. Lawson.....	" " " .. "	" ..	
Edward Cordell.....	" " " .. "	" ..	
C. Rockwell.....	" " " .. "	" ..	
J. W. Shanklin.....	Register U. S. Land Office....	" ..	\$500 & fees.
(Vacant)	" " " .. "	Marysville	" "
John Keleher.....	" " " .. "	Humboldt	" "
Sylvanus T. Nye.....	" " " .. "	Stockton.....	" "
Henry W. Briggs.....	" " " .. "	Visalia.....	" "
Chas. H. Chamberlain.....	Receiver " ..	San Francisco.....	" "
C. G. Bokius.....	" " " .. "	Marysville	" "
W. H. Pratt	" " " .. "	Humboldt	" "
G. C. Havens.....	" " " .. "	Stockton.....	" "
Tipton Lindsey.....	" " " .. "	Visalia.....	" "
Owen Wade.....	Register " ..	Oregon City, Or.	" "
John Kelly.....	" " " .. "	Roseburg, Or.	" "
Henry Warren.....	Receiver " ..	Oregon City, Or.	" "
A. R. Flint.....	" " " .. "	Roseburg	" "
Warren T. Lockhart.....	Register " ..	Carson City, Nev.	" "
David L. Gregg.....	Receiver " ..	" ..	" "
Edwin Marsh.....	Register " ..	Olympia, W. T.	" "
Joseph M. Fletcher.....	" " " .. "	Vancouver, " ..	" "
Joseph Cushman.....	Receiver " ..	Olympia, " ..	" "
S. W. Brown.....	" " " .. "	Vancouver, " ..	" "
J. W. Shanklin.....	Pension Agent, California	San Francisco. Fees.	
Wm. T. Matlock.....	" " Oregon	Oregon City, Or.	" ..
Saml. W. Brown.....	" " Wash. Terr.	Vancouver, W.T.	" ..
Lauren Upson.....	Surv. General Cal. & Arizona	San Francisco.	\$3,000
E. L. Applegate.....	" " Oregon	Eugene City, Or.	2,500
S. Garfield.....	" " Wash. Terr.	Olympia, W. T.	2,500
B. C. Whiting.....	Sup't Indian Affairs, Cal.	San Francisco.	3,600
J. W. P. Huntington.....	" " Oregon	Salem, Oregon.	2,000
H. G. Parker.....	" " Nevada, Virg. City, Nev.		2,000
F. J. McKenney.....	" " W. Terr. Olympia		2,500

Population of the United States from 1790 to 1860.

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Alabama ..	....	....	....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201
Arkansas ..	....	....	....	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450
California ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	92,597	379,994
Connectic't	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147
Delaware ..	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216
Florida ..	....	....	....	....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,425
Georgia ..	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286
Illinois ..	....	....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951
Indiana ..	....	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428
Iowa ..	....	....	....	....	....	43,112	192,214	674,913
Kansas ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107,206
Kentucky ..	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684
Louisiana ..	....	....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002
Maine ..	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279
Maryland ..	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049
Massach'sts	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066
Michigan ..	....	....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
Minnesota ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172,123
Mississippi ..	....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	275,651	606,526	791,305
Missouri ..	....	....	20,845	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012
N. Hamp..	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073
N. Jersey ..	184,139	211,949	245,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035
New York ..	340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
N. Carolina ..	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622
Ohio ..	....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511
Oregon ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,465
Pennsylv'a ..	434,373	602,361	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,115
R'de Island ..	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620
S. Carolina ..	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708
Tennessee ..	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801
Texas ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	212,592	604,215
Vermont ..	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,704	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,097
Virginia ..	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318
Wisconsin ..	....	....	....	....	....	30,946	305,391	775,881
D. Co'mbia ..	....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	....
Persons on U. S. Ves. of War... Territories.	....	....	....	....	....	....	92,298	295,275
Totals ..	3,929,827	5,205,947	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,454	23,191,876	31,243,322

Statement of the Public Debt, October 1, 1867.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

5 per cent. bonds	\$ 198,431,350 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,869,791 80
6 per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,100 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,205,710,500 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00 — 1,715,687,741 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	\$ 16,346,000 00
3 years' compound interest notes	78,839,600 00
3 years' 7-30 notes	400,736,025 00 — 495,971,625 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED.

Total	19,440,375 87
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DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	\$ 365,164,844 00
Fractional currency	29,392,172 97
Gold certificates of deposit	15,462,700 00 — 410,019,716 97

Total debt	\$ 2,641,119,459 64
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AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

In coin	\$ 101,263,020 00
In currency	47,073,074 59 — 143,336,094 59

Amount of debt less cash in treasury	\$ 2,492,783,365 05
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Pacific States and Territories.

Organized.	Area Sq. Miles.	Populat'n 1860.	Populat'n 1866.	Capital.
California, 1850.	154,116	365,439	480,000	Sacramento.
Oregon, 1859.	95,274	52,465	65,090	Salem.
Nevada, 1864.	100,000	6,857	50,000	Carson City.
Washington Territory, 1853.	69,994	11,168	12,000	Olympia.
Idaho " 1863.	96,000	.....	20,000	Boise City.
Montana " 1864.	200,000	.....	20,000	Virginia City,
Utah " 1850.	100,382	40,273	90,000	Great Salt Lake City.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.*

Capital, Sacramento.

STATE OFFICERS..... EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
HENRY H. HAIGHT.	Governor	San Francisco .	Dec., 1871	\$7,000
William Holden ...	Lieutenant-Governor ..	San Quentin ...	"	Per diem.
H. L. Nichols	Secretary of State	Sacramento ...	"	\$4,000
Robert Watt.....	Controller	"	"	4,000
Antonio F. Coronel.	Treasurer	"	"	4,000
Jo. Hamilton	Attorney-General,	"	"	4,000
John W. Bost.....	Surveyor-General.....	"	"	2,000
O. P. Fitzgerald	Sup't Public Instruction	San Francisco..	"	3,000
Dan. W. Gelwicks..	State Printer	Placerville	"	Fees.
George S. Evans	Adjutant-General.....	Sacramento	At will ..	\$3,000
S. S. Tilton	Harbor Commissioner..	San Francisco..	Nov., 1868	3,000
James Laidley.....	"	"	" 1869	3,000
James H. Cutter....	"	"	" 1870	3,000
W. C. Stratton.....	State Librarian	Sacramento	At will ..	2,500
S. F. Miller	Gov.'s Private Secretary	"	"	2,400

Representatives in Congress.†

FORTIETH CONGRESS, ENDING MARCH 3d, 1869.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Term Expires.
John Conness.....	Senator	Placerville	March 4, 1869.
Cornelius Cole	"	San Francisco	" 1873.
S. B. Axtell	Representative ..	"	" 1869.
William Higby	"	Mokelumne Hill	" "
James A. Johnson.....	"	Downieville	" "

Legislature of California.

Meets biennially on the first Monday of December. The Senate is composed of forty, and the Assembly of eighty, members. Terms of Senators four years, Assemblymen two years. Compensation, \$10 per day during the Session, and mileage, at the rate of twenty cents per mile.

*The State election takes place on the first Wednesday of September, 1869, and every two years thereafter. The term of office of each of the State officers is four years, commencing with the first Monday in December (December 2, 1867) after the election.

† Eugene Casserly, of San Francisco, has been elected U. S. Senator, to succeed Hon. John Conness, whose term expires March 4, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—COMMENCED DECEMBER 2D, 1867.

SENATE—FORTY MEMBERS.

[Union, (in Roman) 21; Democrats, (in Italics) 18; Vacant, 1. Total, 40.]

President—William Holden, Mendocino. *Secretary*—John White, San Francisco.
First District—San Bernardino and San Diego. *William A. Conn.*
Second District—Los Angeles. Phineas Banning.
Third District—San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. *P. W. Murphy.*
Fourth District—Fresno, Kern, and Tulare. *J. W. Freeman.*
Fifth District—Mariposa, Merced, and Stanislaus. *James H. Lawrence.*
Sixth District—Monterey and Santa Cruz. *F. A. McDougall.*
Seventh District—Santa Clara. Vacant.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo. *H. Kincaid*, (joint Senator) *John S. Hager, John H. Saunders, William J. Shaw, and A. L. Tubbs.*
Ninth District—Alameda. Henry Robinson.
Tenth District—Contra Costa and Marin. Janson J. Green.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin. *J. E. Perley.*
Twelfth District—Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne. *J. W. Mandeville and Oliver Wolcott.*
Thirteenth District—Calaveras. Thomas Hardy and *D. L. Morrill.*
Fourteenth District—Alpine and Amador. *A. H. Rose.*
Fifteenth District—El Dorado. *Geo. W. Hunter and James Johnson.*
Sixteenth District—Sacramento. *N. Greene Curtis and E. H. Heacock.*
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo. *L. B. Mizner.*
Eighteenth District—Lake Mendocino and Napa. *Wm. W. Pendegast.*
Nineteenth District—Sonoma. *George Pearce.*
Twenty-first District—Placer. *E. L. Brady and Charles A. Tweed.*
Twenty-first District—Nevada. David Belden and E. W. Roberts.
Twenty-second District—Sierra. *L. E. Pratt.*
Twenty-third District—Sutter and Yuba. Horace Beach and E. Teegarden.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte, Lassen, and Plumas. John Conly and S. Ewer.
Twenty-fifth District—Colusa and Tehama. *E. J. Lewis.*
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity. *J. N. Chapelle.*
Twenty-seventh District—Del Norte, Humboldt, and Klamath. *L. H. Murch.*
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou. *E. Wadsworth.*

ASSEMBLY—EIGHTY MEMBERS.

[Union, (in Roman) 28; Democrats, (in Italics) 52. Total, 80.]

C. T. Ryland, Santa Clara, *Speaker*. John A. Eagan, *Clerk.*

Alameda—A. M. Church and John W. Dwinelle.
Alpine and Amador—J. B. Gregory and George M. Payne.
Butte—R. M. Cochrane and W. M. Ord.
Calaveras—Isaac Ayer, T. S. Beaver, and Otto Mentzell.
Colusa and Tehama—W. S. Green.
Contra Costa—Thomas A. Brown.
Del Norte and Klamath—Thomas H. Rector.
El Dorado—A. B. Bird, Charles Gilded, Hugh B. Newell, and Stephen Willets.
Fresno—R. P. Mace.
Humboldt—Charles Westmoreland.
Kern and Tulare—J. C. Brown.
Lake and Napa—John C. Crigler.
Lassen and Plumas—J. R. Buckbee.
Los Angeles—Asa Ellis and J. A. Watson.
Marin—Thomas J. Ables.
Mariposa—Francis Giltner.
Mendocino—William H. Cureton.
Merced and Stanislaus—J. W. Newsom.
Monterey—E. C. Tulley.
Nevada—J. M. Days, G. D. Dornin, H. G. Rollins, and John D. White.
Placer—C. G. Spencer, C. A. Tuttle, and M. Waldron.
Sacramento—Marion Biggs, Paschal Coggins, A. Comte, Jr., Erice E. Lee, and Charles Wolleb.
San Bernardino—John M. James.
San Diego—Benjamin Hayes.
San Francisco—B. J. Broderson, Matthew Cannavan, David W. Connelly, Thomas E. Farish, Samuel L. Lupton, John Middleton, Frank Mahon, J. J. O'Malley, Jasper S. Papy, A. G. Russ, Frank V. Scudder, Thomas N. Wand.

San Joaquin—L. J. Morrow and Warner Oliver.
San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara—W. T. McElhany.
San Mateo—R. L. Mattingly.
Santa Clara—W. Z. Angney, John H. Moore, and C. T. Ryland.
Santa Cruz—George Pardee.
Shasta—Perry Dyer.
Sierra—T. S. Battelle and J. W. Downer.
Siskiyou—J. A. Fairchild and Elijah Steele.
Solano—John B. Frisbie.
Sonoma—William Caldwell, S. M. Martin, and J. B. Warfield.
Sutter—B. R. Spillman.
Trinity—T. E. Jones.
Tuolumne, Mono, and Inyo—W. A. Davies, B. A. Mardis, and M. Meagher.
Yolo—John M. Kelly.
Yuba—A. J. Batchelder, L. B. Clark, and J. K. Smith.

Judiciary.

S U P R E M E C O U R T.*

Name of Incumbent.	Office.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
Lorenzo Sawyer....	<i>Chief Justice</i>	San Francisco.....	Jan. 1870.....	\$6,000
A. L. Rhodes.....	<i>Associate Justice</i>	San José	" 1872.....	6,000
S. W. Sanderson....	<i>Associate Justice</i>	Sacramento	" 1876.....	6,000
Royal T. Sprague....	<i>Associate Justice</i>	Shasta.....	" 1878.....	6,000
J. B. Crockett.....	<i>Associate Justice</i>	San Francisco.....	Oct. 1869.....	6,000

DISTRICT JUDGES.†

District.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
1st....	Pablo de La Guerra	Los Angeles	December 2, 1869....	\$5,000
2d....	W. T. Sexton.....	Oroville	" " "	5,000
3d....	Samuel B. McKee	Oakland	" " "	5,000
4th....	E. D. Sawyer	San Francisco.....	" " "	6,000
5th....	Jos. M. Cavis	Columbia.....	" " "	5,000
6th....	John H. McKune.....	Sacramento	" " "	5,000
7th....	J. B. Southard	Petaluma.....	" " "	5,000
8th....	Wm. R. Turner	Eureka	" " "	5,000
9th....	E. Garter.....	Shasta.....	" " "	5,000
10th....	Isaac S. Belcher	Marysville	" " "	5,000
11th....	S. W. Brockway	Mokelumne Hill	" " "	5,000
12th....	O. C. Pratt	San Francisco.....	" " "	6,000
13th....	A. C. Bradford	Marioposa	" " "	5,000
14th....	T. B. McFarland	Nevada	" " "	5,000
15th....	Sam. H. Dwinelle	San Francisco.....	" " "	6,000
16th....	Theron Reed	Havilah.....	" " "	4,000

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME.

Dist.	Counties.
1st....	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.
2d....	Butte, Lassen, Plumas, and Tehama.
3d....	Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.
4th....	Part of San Francisco.
5th....	San Joaquin and Tuolumne.
6th....	Sacramento and Yolo.
7th....	Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma.
8th....	Del Norte, Humboldt, and Klamath.
9th....	Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity.
10th....	Colusa, Sierra, Sutter, and Yuba.
11th....	Amador, Calaveras, and El Dorado.

* Term of office, ten years. Terms of the Court are held at Sacramento on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

† Term of office, six years. The present incumbents hold office until December, 1869. For names of Probate and County Judges, see page —.

12th....Part of San Francisco and San Mateo.
 13th....Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare.
 14th....Nevada and Placer.
 15th....Contra Costa and part of San Francisco.
 16th....Alpine, Inyo, Kern, and Mono.

TERMS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.*

Alameda Co.—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
Alpine—First Monday in March and September.
Amador—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
Butte—Second Monday in March, fourth Monday in July, and second Monday in December.
Calaveras—Second Monday in January, April, July, and October.
Colusa—First Monday in January, May, and September.
Contra Costa—Third Tuesday in April, July, and November.
Del Norte—Second Monday in May, August, and November.
El Dorado—Second Monday in February and May, and third Monday in August and November.
Fresno—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
Humboldt—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
Inyo—First Monday in May and November.
Kern—First Monday in June and December.
Klamath—Second Monday in April, July, and October.
Lake—Third Monday in April, and second Monday in November.
Lassen—First Monday in June, and second Monday in October.
Los Angeles—First Monday in February, May, and November.
Marin—First Monday in March, first Monday in July, and third Monday in November.
Mariposa—Fourth Monday in March, July, and November.
Mendocino—Second Monday in April, third Monday in July, and first Monday in November.
Mercer—Fourth Monday in January, May, and September.
Mono—First Monday in April and October.
Monterey—First Monday in April and October.
Napa—First Monday in February, June, and October.
Nevada—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
Placer—First Monday in February, May, August, and November.
Plumas—Second Monday in May, and fourth Monday in September.
Sacramento—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October, and December.
San Bernardino—First Monday in April and September.
San Diego—First Monday in October, and third Monday in April.
San Francisco—Fourth District—First Monday in February, May, August, and November; Twelfth District—First Monday in January, April, July, and October; Fifteenth District—First Monday in March, June, September, and December.
San Joaquin—First Monday in April, August, and December.
San Luis Obispo—First Monday in March and August.
San Mateo—Third Monday in March, and fourth Monday in June, September, and December.
Santa Barbara—Third Monday in June and December.
Santa Clara—Second Monday in January, May, and September.
Santa Cruz—Second Monday in April, August, and December.
Shasta—Second Monday in March, June, and November.
Sierra—First Monday in April, second Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.
Siskiyou—Third Monday in January, May, and September.
Solano—Third Monday in January, May, and September.
Sonoma—Third Monday in February, June, and October.
Stanislaus—First Monday in February, June, and October.
Sutter—Fourth Monday in February and June, and third Monday in October.
Tehama—Second Monday in February, fourth Monday in June, and second Monday in November.

* The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity, in all cases at law involving the title or possession of real estate, or the legality of any tax, toll, fine, etc., or in which the matter in controversy amounts to \$300; also in all cases arising in the Probate Courts; and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, on questions of law alone.

The Terms of the County and Probate Courts are held on the first Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November, unless otherwise fixed by law.

Trinity—Second Monday in April, August, and December.

Tulare—Fourth Monday in February, June, and October.

Tuolumne—First Monday in March, July, and November.

Yolo—Third Monday in March, July, and November.

Yuba—Third Monday in January, May, and September.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District—The Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Inyo, Kern, Monterey, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and San Francisco.

Second District—The Counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mono, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, and Alpine.

Third District—The Counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Lassen, Butte, Plumas, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath, and Del Norte.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME, AND REPRESENTATION OF EACH.

1st Dist.—San Bernardino and San Diego; elect one Senator.

2d Dist.—Los Angeles; elects one Senator.

3d Dist.—San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara; elect one Senator.

4th Dist.—Fresno, Kern, and Tulare; elect one Senator.

5th Dist.—Mariposa, Merced, and Stanislaus; elect one Senator.

6th Dist.—Monterey and Santa Cruz; elect one Senator.

7th Dist.—Santa Clara; elects one Senator.

8th Dist.—San Francisco and San Mateo; elect five Senators (four by San Francisco, and one by San Mateo and San Francisco jointly).

9th Dist.—Alameda; elects one Senator.

10th Dist.—Contra Costa and Marin; elect one Senator.

11th Dist.—San Joaquin; elects one Senator.

12th Dist.—Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne; elect two Senators.

13th Dist.—Calaveras; elects two Senators.

14th Dist.—Alpine and Amador; elect one Senator.

15th Dist.—El Dorado; elects two Senators.

16th Dist.—Sacramento; elects two Senators.

17th Dist.—Solano and Yolo; elect one Senator.

18th Dist.—Lake, Mendocino, and Napa; elect one Senator.

19th Dist.—Sonoma; elects one Senator.

20th Dist.—Placer; elects two Senators.

21st Dist.—Nevada; elects two Senators.

22d Dist.—Sierra; elects one Senator.

23d Dist.—Sutter and Yuba; elect two Senators (one by Yuba, and one by Sutter and Yuba jointly).

24th Dist.—Butte, Lassen, and Plumas; elect two Senators (one by Butte, and one by Plumas, Lassen, and Butte jointly).

25th Dist.—Colusa and Tehama; elect one Senator.

26th Dist.—Shasta and Trinity; elect one Senator.

27th Dist.—Del Norte, Humboldt, and Klamath; elect one Senator.

28th Dist.—Siskiyou; elects one Senator.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME.

Alameda—Two members.

Alpine and Amador—Two.

Butte—Two.

Calaveras—Three.

Colusa and Tehama—One.

Contra Costa—One.

Del Norte and Klamath—One.

El Dorado—Four.

Fresno—One.

Humboldt—One.

Inyo and Mono—One.

Kern and Tulare—One.

Lake and Napa—One.

Lassen and Plumas—One.

Los Angeles—Two.

Marin—One.

Mariposa—One.

Mendocino—One.

Merced & Stanislaus—One.

Monterey—One.

Nevada—Four.

Placer—Three.

Sacramento—Five.

San Bernardino—One.

San Diego—One.

San Francisco—Twelve.

San Joaquin—Two.

San Luis Obispo and Santa

Barbara—One.

San Mateo—One.

Santa Clara—Three.

Santa Cruz—One.

Shasta—One.

Sierra—Two.

Siskiyou—Two.

Solano—One.

Sonoma—Three.

Sutter—One.

Trinity—One.

Tuolumne—One, and with

Inyo and Mono, One.

Yolo—One.

Yuba—Three.

Notaries Public in and for the Various Counties.

[Corrected at the office of the Secretary of State, December 20th, 1867.]

[The figures after the names of the Counties represent the number of Notaries to which each is by law entitled. Term of office—two years.]

ALAMEDA—7.

Date App'tn.	Name.	Residence.
May 3, '66..	W B Clement	Alameda
" "	George M Yard	Oakland
" "	Benjamin Williams, Alvarado	
" "	Benjamin F Ferris	Oakland
" "	G E Smith	San Leandro
" "	John W Kottinger	
Mch 4, '67..	Asa Walker	Brooklyn

ALPINE—5.

Dec 8, '65..	Henry Morris	Markleeville
Oct 12, '66..	DeWitt C Riddle	Silver Mn.
" "	Nash C Briggs	" "
Sept 20, '67..	Charles P Goff	Markleeville
Oct 24, '67..	S G Lewis	

AMADOR—9.

Jan 31, '65..	Jesse Bowen	
Feb 8, '66..	John A Robinson	Jackson
June 18, '66..	Harvey E Babcock	"
Oct 21, '66..	Edward G Hunt	"
Oct 24, '67..	William T Wildman	
Nov 14, '67..	M B Church	Drytown
Nov 21, '67..	William H Scudder	Ione City
" "	F G Hoard	Fiddletown
Nov 27, '67..	John A Robinson	Jackson

BUTTE—13.

Feb 8, '66..	W H Duren	Chico
Ap 1, '66..	John D Dick	Oroville
Ap 17, '66..	Andrew Hallet	Chico
June 18, '66..	Justus Brooks	Oroville
Aug 20, '66..	Jas. A Wardwell	"
Sept 14, '66..	J M Burt	"
Oct 24, '67..	L P Smith	Forbestown
Nov 14, '67..	Leander Van Orden	Oroville
Nov 21, '67..	Silas W W Coughey	"

CALAVERAS—13.

Jan 12, '66..	Samuel S Abbott	Copperopolis
Nov 24, '66..	John J Stoddard	"
Dec 5, '66..	Allen Taylor	Vallecito
May 15, '67..	Charles M Whitlock S Andreas	
" "	W H Leavitt	Mokelumne Hill
July 12, '67..	William H Kelly	Campo Seco
Sept 14, '67..	W K Boucher	Mokelumne Hill
Nov 15, '67..	Walter L Hopkins	"
" "	Edward Burrows	Murphy's
" "	Thos R Wilson	Mok'lme Hill
" "	Rienzi Hopkins	San Andreas
" "	J W Griswold	Copperopolis
" "	Nicholas Zimmerman	

COLUSA—5.

July 12, '67..	Thomas J Taylor	Bear Valley
Oct 24, '67..	J J Hickok	Colusa
" "	J W Platt	"
" "	J G Treadway	"
" "	Julius Weyand	"

CONTRA COSTA—5.

Ap 7, '66..	Obed F Alley	Martinez
May 3, '66..	Geo F McCoy	Antioch
Feb 19, '67..	Geo W Bailey	
June 10, '67..	Charles Rhine	
Nov 4, '67..	E S Sales	Pacheco

DEL NORTE—5.

Date App'tn.	Name.	Residence.
Dec 18, '65..	Geo Russell	Crescent City
June 18, '66..	Franklin Knox	" "

EL DORADO—13.

Nov 4, '65..	F A Hornblower	Placerville
Dec 8, '65..	N A Hamilton	"
April 7, '66..	G J Carpenter	"
May 3, '66..	Wm T Gibbs	Georgetown
July 18, '66..	Geo G Blanchard	Placerville
Sept 14, '66..	Geo H Ingham	Coloma
Nov 16, '66..	James B Hume	Placerville
Oct 5, '67..	Benj F Shepherd	Georgetown
Nov 4, '67..	Fin L Maddox	"
Nov 19, '67..	James McCormick	El Dorado
June 10, '67..	E G Bradbury	Diamond Sp'gs
Nov 21, '67..	Thomas Fraser	Placerville
" "	George Goodman	Brownsville

FRESNO - 5.

(No appointments.)

HUMBOLDT—5.

Jan 25, '66..	John A Watson	Eureka
May 25, '66..	D W Nixon	"
Ap 17, '67..	John W Henderson	"
Aug 12, '67..	S L Shaw	"
Nov 4, '67..	John Kelleher	Arcata
" "	Byron Deming	

INYO - 5.

May 3, '66..	John G Kelley	Independence
" "	Paul W Bennett	"
Sept 14, '66..	F K Miller	Independence

KERN—5.

May 3, '66..	B S Coffman	Havilah
July 18, '66..	T F A Connally	"
May 15, '67..	Julius Chester	"

KLAMATH—5.

Mar 23, '66..	Hiram Eldridge	Sawyer's Bar
Dec 19, '67..	Eugene DuBertrand	"

LAKE—5.

June 18, '66..	S P Guiberson	Lower Lake
" "	W B H Dodson	Uncle Sam
Oct 5, '67..	O A Mumma	Lower Lake
Dec 19, '67..	O P McCarthy	Lakeport

LASSEN—5.

May 30, '66..	John S Ward	Susanville
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LOS ANGELES—8.

Jan 20, '66..	Henry O'Harra	Los Angeles
Jan 27, '66..	James H Lander	"
June 18, '66..	W G Still	"
July 14, '66..	John Fischer	"
Jan 7, '67..	George I Clark	"
" "	Horace S Allanson	Wilmington

MARIN—5.

Jan 23, '66..	Warren Dutton	Tomasles
Dec 22, '66..	Thomas H Hanson	San Rafael
Oct 5, '67..	Edward B Mahon	"
Nov 14, '67..	Bradley Hall	"
" "	Isaac H Andrews	Bolinas

MARIPOSA—8.

Date App'nt.	Name.	Residence.
Mar 8, '66..	J Mentzer.....	
June 20, '66..	E O Darling	Bear Valley
Feb 6, '67..	A L Collins	Mariposa
Nov 21, '67..	Samuel C Bates.....	Hornitos
" 26, '67..	George S Miller.....	Mariposa

MENDOCINO—5.

Jan 20, '66..	Eugene Brown	Mendocino
Ap'l 17, '66..	William Heeser.....	Mendocino
Aug 25, '66..	Isaac P Smith.....	Cahto
July 12, '67..	Gns Linderoos.....	Point Arenas
Nov 14, '67..	Thos L Carothers..	Ukiah City

MERCED—5.

May 15, '67..	John Breen.....	
Oct 5, '67..	Henry Nelson.....	Mered Falls
" 24, '67..	William F James.....	Snelling
Nov 14, '67..	Peter D Wiggenton...	"
" "	Henry A Buckley	

MONO—5.

June 18, '66..	Geo N Whitman.....	Bridgeport
Oct 24, '67..	J E Goodall	"
Nov 7, '67..	W R Rison	"

MONTEREY—5.

May 25, '66..	J D Callahan.....	Monterey
Mar 4, '67..	J W Whitney.....	"
" "	James F Breen.....	"
Nov 21, '67..	Wm M R Parker	"
Nov 21, '67..	W E Lovett.....	San Juan

NAPA—8.

May 3, '66..	J H Howland	Napa City
" "	Louis Bruck.....	"
" "	Wm A Haskins.....	St Helena
Aug 20, '66..	A A Hunnewell.....	Napa City
Sept 14, '66..	B W Arnold.....	Sebastopol
Dec 5, '66..	G W Towle.....	Napa City
July 12, '67..	Richard Dudding.....	
Nov 26, '67..	J E Pond.....	Napa City
" "	A Bronson	"

NEVADA—18.

Ap'l 29, '66..	A A Sargent.....	Nevada City
Feb 8, '66..	H G Robbins.....	Moore's Flat
Mar 15, '66..	John C Duel.....	Grass Valley
" "	W K Spencer.....	"
" "	J E Squires.....	"
" "	D E Sykes.....	Summit City
" "	Edwin Fowler.....	Meadow Lake
May 3, '66..	John Caldwell.....	Nevada City
" 8, '66..	Rich'd K Allen.....	Meadow Lake
" 23, '66..	T P Hawley.....	Nevada City
July 18, '66..	J I Caldwell.....	"
" 24, '66..	Thomas C Nye.....	"
Nov 8, '66..	O P Stidger.....	North San Juan
Dec 13, '66..	L W Williams.....	
Ap'l 27, '67..	Wm M Eddy.....	French Corral
Oct 25, '67..	W D Long	
Nov 14, '67..	W W Hobart	Grass Valley
" 30, '67..	J E Matteson	North San Juan

PLACER—10.

May 3, '66..	George G Webster..	Forest Hill
June 18, '66..	R C Poland	Auburn
" 19, '66..	William B Storey.....	Colfax
July 18, '66..	D W Madden	Cisco
Mar 19, '67..	Edwin Tyler.....	Michigan Bluff
Nov 14, '67..	W L Munson.....	Gold Run
" "	Henry H Fellows.....	Auburn
" 27, '67..	William P Miller	"
Dec 10, '67..	W D Lawrence.....	Iowa Hill

PLUMAS—5.

Date App'nt.	Name.	Residence.
Sept 30, '65..	M B Sturgess.....	Sawpit Flat
June 25, '66..	Seneca Carroll	
" "	A J Gifford	Taylorville
July 12, '67..	P H Russell	Port Wine
Nov 4, '67..	A H Crew	La Porte
" "	Wm S Jackson	Onion Valley

SACRAMENTO—10.

Jan 6, '66..	J S Barrett	Sacramento City
May 3, '66..	S Poorman	"
" 3, '66..	A C Sweetser	"
" 3, '66..	Samuel Cross	"
" 30, '66..	P J Hopper	Folsom
Dec 26, '66..	Jul Wetzlar	Sacramento City
Mar 14, '67..	E Cadwalader	"
Ap'l 27, '67..	G B DeLamater	Mich'n Bar
Sept 12, '67..	Jas E Smith	Sacramento City
Nov 14, '67..	W R Cantwell	"
" "	E J Robinson	"

SAN BERNARDINO—5.

Mar 2, '66..	H C Rolfe	San Bernardino
May 25, '66..	H M Willes	"
" "	A A M Jackson	"

SAN DIEGO—5.

Mar 4, '67..	L J F Jeager	San Diego
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SAN FRANCISCO—20.

Feb 8, '66..	Thos A Lynch	San Francisco
May 3, '66..	E V Joyce	"
" 3, '66..	Henry Haight	"
" 3, '66..	F J Thibault	"
" 3, '66..	Wm Heufner	"
May 28, '66..	Otis V Sawyer	"
" "	W W Lawton	"
" "	John Gorman	"
" "	J W McKenzie	"
June 21, '66..	Rodman P Lewis	"
July 18, '66..	S Hermann	"
Sept 14, '66..	Henry S Tibbey	"
" "	N Proctor Smith	"
Feb 4, '67..	Emile V Sutter	"
" 7, '67..	A G Randall	"
June 17, '67..	Paul Newmann	"
Nov 21, '67..	Geo C Waller	"
" "	J H Blood	"
" "	Isaae T Milliken	"
Dec 6, '67..	Wm H Chevers	"

SAN JOAQUIN—12.

Ap'l 19, '66..	John H Webster	Stockton
May 3, '66..	A G Brown	"
" 23, '66..	John C Reid	"
Aug 20, '66..	Herbert E Hall	"
Mar 26, '67..	Angus McQueen	Woodbridge
Nov 12, '67..	Lewis M Cutting	Stockton
Nov 26, '67..	Daniel Ray	Liberty
" "	Evans S Pillsbury	"
Feb 6, '67..	John Crafton	Stockton
Nov 12, '67..	Melville Cottle	"
" 21, '67..	Frank T Baldwin	"
" 26, '67..	R E Wilhoit	"

SAN LUIS OBISPO—5.

May 30, '66..	Walter Murray	S Luis Obispo
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SAN MATEO—5.

May 3, '66..	T W Lathrop	Redwood City
" 28, '66..	A S Easton	"
" "	J E Skidmore	San Mateo
Oet 12, '66..	John P Johnson	Hf-Moon Bay
" "	J P Ames	"

SANTA BARBARA—5.

Date App'nt.	Name.	Residence.
Sept 14, '66.	Tadeo J Sanchez.	S'ta Barbara
"	A Ma de la Guerra	" "
Aug 12, '67.	Edmund Pugh	" "
Nov 21, '67.	W T Williams	" "

SANTA CLARA—8.

Nov 4, '67.	James C Luck	Gilroy
Nov 14, '67.	Charles Silent	San José
"	James R Low, Jr.	"
"	Charles G Thomas	"
"	A B Hunt	"
"	J M Billings	Santa Clara
" 15, '67.	J C Black	"
" 21, '67.	C C Stevens	San José

SANTA CRUZ—5.

May 3, '66.	Edward Martin	Watsonville
" 23, '66.	James C Wanzer	Santa Cruz
Dec 13, '66.	E L Williams	"
July 12, '67.	H P Stone	Soquel
Nov 26, '67.	Frank Cooper	"
"	B F Bayley	Watsonville

SHASTA—5.

Ap'l 17, '66.	Samuel Cooper	Shasta
June 18, '66.	Lorin Scott	Eagle Creek
Ap'l 27, '67.	M H Peck	Shasta

SIERRA—13.

Ap'l 16, '66.	John Gale	Forrest City
May 3, '66.	Joseph Downa	St Louis
Nov 24, '66.	Garland Harris	Downieville
Mar 4, '67.	Chas O McQuesten	Gibsonville
Sept 13, '67.	Wm Stoddard	Downieville
Oct 24, '67.	Wm Cain	Sierra Valley
" 24, '67.	Chas W Hendell	Downieville
Nov 26, '67.	G Meredith	Table Rock
" 30, '67.	John Kouts	Alleghany
"	R F Chapman	Downieville
"	S B Davidson	"
"	Erastus M Griffen	"

SISKIYOU—15.

Mar 2, '66.	F A Rogers	Yreka
" 31, '66.	Levi A Ross	"
Aug 20, '66.	Homer B Warren	Yreka
"	Lucius S Wilson	Oro Fino
July 12, '67.	J B Wortzer	Fort Jones
Nov 14, '67.	E F Heroy	"

SOLANO—6.

Jan 17, '66.	Wm S Dryden	"
Mar 23, '66.	C W Riley	Vallejo
May 14, '66.	S G Hilborn	"
Feb 21, '67.	G W Smith	"
Nov 30, '67.	Geo W Riddell	Benicia
Dec 12, '67.	L P Marshall	Fairfield

SONOMA—8.

Mar 2, '66.	Jared C Hoag	Bloomfield
May 3, '66.	L D Latimer	Santa Rosa
June 25, '66.	John O Darrow	Healdsburg
Aug 20, '66.	D D Carder	Petaluma
Oct 12, '66.	A W Thompson	"
"	I G Wickersham	"

Date App'nt.	Name.	Residenc.
Mar 4, '67.	W D Bliss	Petaluma
Nov 26, '67.	Amasa Bushnell	"

STANISLAUS—5.

Jan 12, '66.	D B Horr	"
Mar 2, '66.	Geo W Schell	Knight's Ferry
Feb 4, '67.	H Langworthy	"
Nov 14, '67.	Chas Wichelhaus	La Grange
" 14, '67.	Abra'm Schell	Knight's Ferry

SUTTER—5.

July 18, '66.	James Hart	Nicolaus
Nov 4, '67.	J L Wilbur	Yuba City

TEHAMA—5.

June 18, '66.	D B Lyon	Red Bluff
"	A B Jackson	Cottonwood
"	A W Broadt	Tehama
Mar 4, '67.	P B Nagle	Red Bluff

TRINITY—5.

June 18, '66.	A J Felton	Weaverville
"	E P Lovejoy	"
Nov 30, '67.	John H Vanderhoff	"

TULARE—7.

Jan 12, '66.	Wm P Pool	"
Mar 8, '66.	B S Coffman	"
" 19, '66.	John R Evartson	"
May 28, '66.	Alva J Atwell	Visalia
Oct 12, '66.	Andrews Van Valer	Visalia
" 25, '66.	S C Brown	Visalia
" 24, '67.	Neilson Forsyth	"

TUOLUMNE—13.

Jan 9, '66.	Edwin A Rogers	Sonora
Mar 8, '66.	Gideon Thompson	"
June 18, '66.	H B McNeil	"
" 25, '66.	E E White	Columbia
"	A B Preston	Jamestown
July 18, '66.	H G Crane	Shaw's Flat
"	Abra'm Halsey	Chinese Camp
"	John N Stone	Sonora
Feb 4, '67.	Wm Urick	Big Oak Flat
Nov 30, '67.	Paul S Niles	Don Pedro's Bar
"	Jabal Harrington	Columbia
"	Albert Bullerdick	Shaw's Flat

YOLO—5.

Dec 5, '66.	Chas F Reed	Knight's Landing
Sept 12, '67.	Amos Matthews	"
Oct 24, '67.	C S Frost	Woodland
Nov 4, '67.	R P Davidson	"
" 30, '67.	Wm Dressbach	"

YUBA—10.

May 25, '66.	C M Gorham	Marysville
"	J L Hall	Brown's Valley
Nov 6, '66.	S P Semper	Marysville
Feb 6, '67.	Joshua H Variel	Campionville
June 10, '67.	George May	"
July 12, '67.	John H Krause	"
Aug 12, '67.	B F Henderson	"
Oct 5, '67.	Geo W Mallory	Strawberry Val
"	William Singer	"

State Board of Education—Gov. H. H. Haight, President. Office, Sacramento.

State Board of Examiners—Gov. H. H. Haight, President. Office, Sacramento.

State Board of Military Auditors—Gov. H. H. Haight, President. Office, Sacramento.

State Board of Stamp Commissioners—Gov. H. H. Haight, President. Office, Sacramento.

mento.

State Library Trustees—J. C. Winans, President. Office, Sacramento.

State Land Office—Surv. Gen. John W. Bost, President. Office, Sacramento.

Military Department of the State.

In reorganizing the military of the State under the law of 1866, the troops mustered into the service, as the National Guard, consist of one Division, which is divided into six Brigades.

OFFICERS—GENERAL STAFF.

Governor HENRY H. HAIGHT..... Commander-in-Chief.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.*—Brig. Gen. Geo. S. Evans, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. J. B. Fribie, Chief Engineer; Col. S. Pattee, Paymaster; Col. J. M. McNulty, Surgeon; W. H. L. Barnes, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Cols. William Harney, T. R. Mosely, William B. Hyde, Thomas W. Knox, Steve Venard, Aids-de-camp.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ALLEN, Commanding National Guard, Cal.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. S. C. Ellis, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. A. W. Von Schmidt, Engineer; Lieut. Col. D. Norcross, Paymaster; Lieut. Col. J. H. Stearns, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. A. H. Houston, Commissary; Lieut. Col. George Hewston, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Robert Simson, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. J. W. Brumagim, Judge Advocate; Majors Theodore A. Mudge, James L. Beyea, Samuel P. Middleton, Aids-de-camp.

Phineas Banning....	Brig. Gen..1st Brig.	Josiah Howell	Brig. Gen..4th Brig.
John Hewston, Jr.	" " .2d Brig.	John Bidwell.....	" " ..5th Brig.
W. A. Davies.....	" " ..3d Brig.	J. C. Butler.....	" " ..6th Brig.

State Appointees.—Miscellaneous.†

NAME.	Office.	Residence.	Term Expr's.	Sal'ry.
J. D. Whitney	State Geologist	San Francisco	At will	\$4,500
Horace D. Dunn.....	Commissioner of Emigration.	" "	"	Fees.
B. B. Thayer.....	State Assayer.....	" "	1868	"
Robert Cushing.....	State Gauger.....	" "	"	"
Cornelius O'Connor.....	Inspector Gas Meters	" "	"	"
Jacob Deeth.....	Inspector of Stamps.....	" "	"	\$3,000
Louis R. Lull.....	Inspector of Stamps.....	" "	"	"
S. M. Mouser	Vaccine Agent.....	" "	At will	Fees.
N. Pierce	Pilot Examiner.....	" "	"	"
H. S. Brown.....	Pilot Examiner.....	" "	"	"
W. T. Thompson.....	Pilot Examiner.....	" "	"	"
George S. Porter.....	Port Warden	" "	"	"
J. B. Leonard.....	Port Warden	" "	"	"
S. P. Wells	Port Warden	" "	"	"
John Martin.....	Port Warden	" "	"	"
R. F. Parks.....	Port Warden	" "	"	"

LOCATING AGENTS.

Date of Comm'n.

April 25, 1861.....	G. W. Colby.....	Marysville District.....	Fees.
July 14, 1858.....	John S. Murray.....	Humboldt District.....	Fees.
Jan'y 11, 1864.....	John C. Reid	Stockton District.....	Fees.
April 9, 1863.....	Stanley Willey.....	Visalia District.....	Fees.
Oct. 11, 1858.....	Leander Ransom.....	San Francisco District.....	Fees.
Oct. 24, 1867.....	John Prentice	Sacramento	Fees.

* The Staff of Governor Low. The Appointments of Governor Haight have not been made to this date, December 28th, 1867.

† New appointments. Joseph Austin, R. W. Heath, and C. E. Woodbury have been nominated for Port Wardens of San Francisco, but have not been acted upon by the Senate.—COMPILER.

INSANE ASYLUM, STOCKTON.

E. S. Holden.....	President.....	No compensation.
R. B. Parker.....	Vice President.....	" "
A. J. Spencer.....	Director.....	" "
Newton Booth.....	"	" "
N. D. Papert.....	"	" "
A. D. Rightmire.....	"	" "
William M. Baggs.....	"	" "
L. E. Lyons.....	Treasurer and ex officio Sec'y	\$500
G. A. Shurtleff.....	Resident Physician	3,500
Afa Clark.....	Assistant	2,500
Lorenzo Hubbard.....	Medical Visitor	No compensation.
J. F. Whitney.....	"	" "
J. F. Morse.....	"	" "

STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN.

William Holden.....	Lieut. Governor and ex officio Warden	\$3,600
J. J. Green.....	Deputy Warden.....	2,400
James Towle	Captain of Guard.....	1,500
Charles W. Gordon	Clerk.....	1,200
A. W. Taliafero.....	Physician.....	1,800

Funded Debt, State of California.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Bonds outstanding under Act of April 27, 1857.....	\$3,586,500 00
Amount of Bonds outstanding under Act of April 28, 1860.....	187,500 00
Amount of Soldiers' Relief Bonds outstanding.....	520,000 00
Amount of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds outstanding	1,028,000 00
Total Funded Debt (interest at 7 per cent. per annum).....	\$5,322,000 00
Amount of cash in the Treasury, October 31, 1867	922,199 00
Total actual debt.....	\$4,399,801 00

The Controller of State, in his report, November 2d, 1867, makes the Funded Debt \$5,126,500, and that "the tax for the current year already collected will reduce the amount to \$4,700,000."

Receipts and Expenditures, State of California.

Receipts from all sources, July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.....	\$3,640,133 73
Expenditure same period.....	2,954,233 79
Excess.....	\$685,899 94

Statistics—Port of San Francisco.

Treasure.—The total shipment from San Francisce from 1849 to 1866, both inclusive, is \$789,183,603. Amount in 1866, \$44,364,393.

Imports.—Tunnage employed 1865, 708,656 tuns; 1866, 748,283 tuns.

Exports.—Merchandise value, \$17,303,018; treasure, \$44,364,393. Total, \$61,667,411.

Federal Receipts and Expenditures—Pacific Coast, 1866.

Receipts	Expenditures
Duties on imports, etc.....	\$7,455,913
Internal revenue.....	7,609,432
Sale of Stamps.....	455,000
Post Office Department.....	201,500
Miscellaneous.....	240,000
Total in coin and currency	\$15,961,846
Total in currency.....	\$12,047,385

Resources of California.

AREA AND LANDS.

The State of California extends from latitude $32^{\circ} 20'$ south to 42° north, is seven hundred miles long, with an average width of two hundred and twenty miles, making an aggregate area, including all interior lakes, bays, and precipitous mountains, of 154,116 square miles, or 98,631,240 acres. Of this amount it is estimated that 65,000,000 are adapted to agriculture, 15,000,000 to grazing purposes, and 4,600,000 are swamp and overflowed lands. The greater portion of the latter is capable of reclamation, and is, to a great extent, each year being added to the cultivated lands of the State. The area of the lakes, bays, and mountains is about 14,000,000 acres. Congress has made the following grants of land to the State:

For Common School purposes—the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, or lands in lieu thereof, amounting to.....	5,479,680	acres.
For internal improvements (changed to schools)	500,000	"
For a Seminary of Learning.....	46,080	"
For an Agricultural College.....	150,000	"

Total for Educational Purposes.....	6,175,760	"
Also, for Public Buildings	6,400	"
Besides about 4,600,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands.		

Of the 65,000,000 acres of agricultural land, there were returned by the County Assessors for the year 1865, as under fence, 4,055,690 acres, and under cultivation 1,504,680 acres. It will thus be seen that there is but six per cent. of the agricultural land of the State under fence, and little over two and one-half per cent. under cultivation. The returns for 1866 will increase these estimates about fifteen per cent.

AGRICULTURE.

Within the area of territory comprising the State of California there is to be found a greater variety of soil and climate than can be had in any similar-sized tract of country on the globe. With a vast mountain range (the Sierra Nevadas) forming her eastern boundary for nearly the entire length, and a less lofty but nearly as long range of mountains (the Coast Range) bordering on the Pacific Ocean her western boundary, the larger portion of California is composed of interior valleys of great extent. These are watered by long navigable streams, and also have superior advantages for the building of railroads to accommodate the wants of her population, which can be constructed as cheaply as in the far-famed prairies of the so-called Western States. The soil of the tillable land has been enriched for ages by the accumulation of vegetable débris, and with very few exceptions is remarkable for its general fertility, crops of all kinds of grain, roots, fruits, etc., being produced in an abundance and perfection rarely to be found elsewhere.

The climate of California, or rather her climates, challenge the admiration and wonder of all who visit the State. Though varying somewhat in degree of heat and cold in different locations, it is free from those sudden changes of season which in the Atlantic States often seriously damage, and sometimes entirely destroy the entire crops of the farmer. The long rainless summer, better known as the "dry season," causes an almost total immunity from the ravages of the insect tribe, and continuing from April to November, gives the farmer an unusual length of time to house his crops, so that the expenses of labor are much diminished, and the use of large barns or granaries dispensed with. Cattle and all other kinds of stock go without shelter during the entire year, getting the greater bulk of their feed without calling on the farmer to provide for them, as is the case in the older or Atlantic States of the Union. Grain cut in June often lies unthreshed in the field until September, and occasionally to a still later period, without damage from exposure to the weather. With the advent of winter, or the "rainy season," the temperature rarely falls to the freezing point, and grain sown in November continues green and growing from seed time to harvest. Except on the tops of high mountains, snow is seldom seen, the occasion of a slight fall of snow or hail of an inch depth in the valleys being so unusual as always to excite comment.

As before stated, the climate of California varies somewhat noticeably in different portions of the State, which may properly be classed or divided into three sections of country, and for convenience may be called the Southern Coast, the Coast Range, and the Interior Valleys Districts. The first comprises all the low land and valleys, commencing at Point Conception and extending southward to the boundary line of Mexico. In this section the climate is quite equable, it being very unusual to have frost in winter, green corn being raised for table use on irrigated land from

April to Christmas time. In summer the average temperature is quite high, ranging in the daytime from 80° to 100° in the shade. The heat, however, being remarkably free from moisture, is therefore not so oppressive to human or animal life. During the summer the skies are almost cloudless, the only exceptions being a very few occasions, when a light dry fog prevails during the earlier portions of the day. In winter the rains generally set in in October, and the rainfall, which averages from 16 to 25 inches, is ended in March. All the semi-tropical fruits, such as the orange, lime, citron, pomegranate, and olive, flourish well, besides grain, the vine, apple, peach, pear, and other north temperate fruits common to the Middle and New England States.

THE COAST RANGE DISTRICT.

This district comprises all the coast valleys and mountain range, extending from Point Conception along the shores of the Pacific to the northern boundary of the State. This strip of land is about 450 miles in length, and including the valleys on the eastern side of the Coast Range of mountains, is from 40 to 60 miles broad. The soil is very fertile, and having the advantage of the mountains precipitating the moisture of the ocean summer fogs, vegetation is green and luxuriant until late in the fall. The temperature in summer ranges from 55° to 70° heat with occasional terms of a few days when the heat rises to 85°, which, from the abundance of moisture in the atmosphere, is more oppressive than 100° or even 110° of the dry heat in the interior. During the winter rain falls from November to April, averaging for a good season about 22 inches, with occasional hoar frosts, which is the greatest degree of cold known. This district is well adapted for dairy purposes, which, with root, vine, and grain crops, and wool raising, are the staple productions.

THE INTERIOR VALLEYS DISTRICT.

This section includes the great interior valleys, known as the Upper and Lower Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys, and the numerous smaller valleys which are to be found in the foot-hills up to an elevation of 2,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. The winter or rainy season is of similar duration, with about the same amount of rainfall as in the Coast Range District, while the frosts are longer continued and occasionally more severe, ice being sometimes formed of the thickness of a quarter inch. There is also the peculiarity of a very short spring season, the summer heats following very close upon the winter, the temperature in May frequently ranging from 90° to 100°, which heat continues until late in September, and occasionally even into October, with little abatement. This district is peculiarly favorable to grain growing, where the seed is put in early, the wheat produced being of fine appearance and of a degree of flinty hardness that gives it keeping qualities for transportation by sea to any portion of the globe. The soil of the entire district is unusually fertile, and when properly settled up and tilled, with advantages of cheap transportation to the coast, farmers can successfully compete with the Western States for the wheat markets of the Atlantic seaboard. The largest rivers of the State take their rise in the Sierra Nevadas, the Sacramento and San Joaquin and their tributary streams extending in a vast network through the larger portion of this district, and being navigable for light draught steamers hundreds of miles from their mouths. The olive, orange, and fig flourish all through the district, the orange in some localities ripening in the open air in the month of February. The thunder storms which prevail in such intensity in the other States of the Union, are entirely unknown in California.

GRAIN.

There is no State in the Union which possesses such great advantages for successful grain growing as California. Her soil is generally very fertile and easily tilled, while the lack of frost in winter and the continued dryness of summer enables the farmer to raise and harvest his grain with but little risk of failure and at small expense. Although not a tithe of her arable land has as yet been inclosed for agricultural purposes, of which less than one-half has been cultivated, yet her wheat and barley crops have already given California high rank among the other States. If the statistical tables in the monthly reports published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington are reliable, California for her crops of 1866 was the fifth wheat and the first barley producing State in the Union for that year. A much larger area of ground was planted in wheat in 1867, and the crop, although not yet definitely known, is believed to have been a large increase on that of the preceding year.

From the Surveyor-General's report of the crops of the State for 1866 we learn that there were 4,207,131 acres of land inclosed, of which only 1,774,327 acres were cultivated. Of the latter there were 690,745 acres planted in wheat, which yielded 14,080,752 bushels—an average of about 20 bushels per acre. The largest wheat

raising counties were Santa Clara, 109,000 acres, producing 3,506,000 bushels; Solano, 141,150 acres, producing 2,117,250 bushels; and Yolo, 47,705 acres, which yielded 1,446,579 bushels. From the same report we learn that there was 1,793,286 acres of land cultivated in 1867, of which 846,377 acres (an increase of 155,632 acres on the preceding year) were planted in wheat. The largest wheat planting counties this year were Solano, 160,000 acres; Santa Clara, 150,000 acres; and San Joaquin, 91,790 acres. The great export market for grain in California is the City of San Francisco, from which of the 1866 crop there were shipped, 5,095,632 bags of 100 lbs. each, equal to 3,500,000 bushels, or 250,000 tons wheat, mostly to ports in Great Britain. Since the commencement of the harvest year of 1867, from July to December 4th, the shipments of wheat have been in large excess of that of the previous year—2,954,220 bags, equal to 4,928,700 bushels, or 147,711 tons wheat, having been exported during the period named. Our wheat now commands the highest price in all the great markets of the world, it being more valued than the famous Genesee wheat, of New York.

In barley there were planted in 1866, 472,621 acres, yielding 11,605,922 bushels, an average of 25 bushels per acre, the crop of California being more than double that of all the other States combined. The largest barley growing counties were Santa Clara, 81,000 acres, 2,194,000 bushels; Monterey, 22,375 acres, 1,221,500 bushels; and San Joaquin, 48,294 acres, 922,000 bushels. Of the crop of 1866 there were exported by sea 153,080 bags, equal to 300,000 bushels, or 7,600 tons. In 1867 the quantity of land planted was much diminished, only 354,873 acres being sown in barley, being a decrease of 117,748 acres, the crop of which is not yet known. The largest barley planting counties in 1867 were Santa Clara, 40,000 acres; San Joaquin, 30,616 acres; and Sacramento, 30,000 acres.

In 1866, there were planted 48,583 acres, which yielded 1,864,379 bushels oats, an average of about 38 bushels to the acre, the largest producer being Mendocino County, which had 10,000 acres, producing 200,000 bushels.

The production of corn in California is limited to a few localities, where the peculiarities of soil and climate largely favor its cultivation. It being very little used for food for either man or stock, and barley and wheat being universally produced much cheaper, prevents any large demand for distillation, and circumscribes the market for its profitable sale. It is grown to a considerable extent in the Russian River Valley, in Sonoma County, and in some portions of Los Angeles and other counties, on very rich river bottom lands, where the yield is mostly fed to swine, which are afterwards driven to distant markets. The total crop of 1866 was 749,201 bushels, the largest producing counties being Sonoma, 137,119 bushels, and Los Angeles, 140,000 bushels.

FRUITS.

California is without doubt the largest fruit growing State in the Union, both for quantity raised and variety of product. Owing to the favorable peculiarities of climate, all the semi-tropical fruits—as the orange, lime, citron, olive, pomegranate, fig, raisin, and currant, and the almond and Madeira nut, thrive well. Besides these the peach, apple, pear, plum, grape, apricot, nectarine, and smaller fruits are produced in an almost endless variety and profusion. Among the advantages which fruit growers in California possess are the comparative freedom from the assaults of the insect tribe, so damaging in the Atlantic States, and the tendency of all trees, vines, etc., to produce fruit early at the expense of their wood-growing qualities. Trees and vines of all kinds bear fruit at an unusually early age, the crops under ordinary circumstances being excessive in quantity. It is quite common to have peach, plum, apple, and pear trees to be heavily loaded with fine fruit, the crop weighing much more than the trees and foliage which produce it. Fruit of all kinds matures early in the season, the first cherries sometimes being ripe as early as April 25th, followed in swift rotation by apricots, peaches, plums, apples, pears, etc. Strawberries grown in the open air, are to be had in the San Francisco market from April to December, and as a general rule the fruit is larger than the same varieties in the Atlantic States. Apples and pears come so early in season that the autumn and winter fruit of the Atlantic States are the summer and autumn fruit of most portions of this State.

California boasts of the possession of larger orchards than can be found in any other portion of the Union—one, the orchard of Briggs & Haskell, at Marysville, containing over 160 acres, all being planted with trees of the very best varieties known. The Surveyor General's report made from the County Assessors' returns of 1866, gives the following statistics of fruit trees then in the State, viz: apple, 1,694,986; pear, 482,477; peach, 1,088,088; plum, 234,280; lemon, 3,029; orange, 11,284; grape vines, 19,710,814; almonds, 28,640; Madeira nuts, 17,271; olives, 11,881. The time is not far distant when the great surplus of fruits which now rot yearly in our orchards will be saved by drying, and shipped to the Atlantic States for market. The quantity preserved by drying is already in excess of domestic consumption,

and an initial shipment of several tons of assorted fruits has been shipped to New York via the Isthmus of Panama, for the purpose of ascertaining their value in that market. Several small shipments of the hardier varieties of grape, such as the flame-colored Tokay and the white muscat of Alexandria, were sent via the same route at the same time, to test their keeping qualities and the profitableness of the business. At the time of this publication the results of these shipments were not known; but the parties making them were sanguine of ultimate success.

Of the finer varieties of white figs which are produced of excellent quality, all attempts to cure them like those imported from Turkey, have so far failed. It is however only a matter of time, as experience will most assuredly remedy the causes of failure.

Of prunes, quite large quantities of the German and French varieties have been successfully cured for market.

Raisins made from the "Fisher Zagos," a Hungarian grape, have for several years been made successfully in considerable quantities. The culture of this variety of grape is rapidly spreading, and circumstances favor the probability that not many years will pass before California will produce enough raisins to supply her domestic demand.

In preserving citron, nothing has yet been done, a large quantity of fruit rotting annually for want of knowledge how to cure it. There is at present more grown than the wants of the State require, and parties with the proper knowledge and enterprise could make the curing of citron a profitable business.

The production of black or Zante currants has been attempted for the last ten years, and until recently without success, the roots and cuttings sent here as being the black Corinth or seedless grape proving frauds on our vinegrowers. Within the past two years the right variety has been proved, and small quantities of genuine black or Zante currants were cured in 1866 and 1867. The quality of the California made fruit was superior in flavor and cleanliness to that imported.

Of olives, the larger portion of the trees are to be found in the old missions in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties. Their culture is, however, rapidly spreading in all parts of the State, and a score of years will not probably pass before both fruit and oil will be had in sufficient quantity to prevent importations.

Great attention has been paid to the cultivation of nut fruits within the last five years, and almond and Madeira nut trees are now to be found planted in almost every valley county in the State. The yield of both varieties of trees is large, and the fruit of excellent quality. Successful attempts have been made to grow the common chestnut of the Atlantic States and the large Italian or French chestnut, which have been imported from Japan. Fruit from the former variety, grown in El Dorado County, was exhibited in a green state at the State Fair of 1863, and several burrs of the Japanese variety, grown in Calaveras County, at the same fair held in 1867. The successful inauguration of the China steamship line will soon insure a large supply of the trees of the larger kind from Japan, and doubtless not many years will elapse before the fruit will be found in plenty in all parts of the State. Attempts have also been made with some degree of success in raising the hickory, black walnut, and pecan nut; but the trees have not as yet attained sufficient size to insure favorable result. Peanuts are raised in great abundance in most parts of the State, the crop of 1866 being about 150 tons weight.

WINE.

It is believed by many parties competent to judge, that there is no country in the world that presents so many advantages for wine-growing as California. In almost all sections of the State, large tracts of soil peculiarly adapted for vineyards are to be found, and the climate is favorable to the maturing of fruit to a much higher degree of perfectness than is the case with the most famous wine growing countries of Europe. The cultivation of the grape in California was commenced by the Spanish priests who founded the first missions in 1769. Large quantities of wine and brandy were at one time made by them, considerable of which was exported to Mexico, and some to Spain. Under the Mexican rule, the Missions were stripped of much of their property, and the priests of temporal authority, so that the vineyards, in common with other enterprises by them carried on, languished, or their cultivation was in most cases entirely given up. With the advent of the gold discovery, the throng of immigration gave a home market for fruit, the profit of which incited the planting of vineyards, and soon after their bearing, the making of wine. The cultivation of vineyards has now spread so extensively that there is hardly a county in the State which does not possess its thousands of vines, and have more or less of the fruit made into wine.

The Assessors' reports for 1866, give a total of 19,710,814 vines planted; but it is believed by well informed parties engaged in grape culture, that the total of vines and cuttings planted in the State was fully 30,000,000, if not considerably more. The returns made, show the following as the largest vine-growing counties, viz:

Los Angeles, 3,000,000; Sonoma, 2,830,195, and Santa Clara, 2,000,000 vines. The total wine product for the same year according to the same authority, was 1,791,633 gallons, of which Los Angeles County produced 600,000 gallons; El Dorado, 235,680 gal'ons, and Sonoma, 199,030 gallons. The total grape spirit, or brandy production for 1866 was 127,140 gallons; Los Angeles County producing 70,000 gallons; Sonoma, 6,833 gallons, and Sacramento 5,714 gallons. At the Wine Growers' Convention, held in San Francisco, in November, 1866, the members present estimated the total wine crop of the State for that year, at fully 2,500,000 gallons, and it is a matter beyond dispute, that Sonoma County produced nearly 500,000 gallons instead of 199,030 gallons wine as reported by her County Assessor.

The wine-growing interest of California is fast assuming proportions that will soon require a vast export demand to insure it profitable markets. The domestic consumption of wines of the ordinary quality is nearly supplied from our vineyards, and will not require a tithe of the promised increase of crop in addition to that already used. Old vines are producing more fruit; millions of new vines are annually coming into bearing, while additional millions of cuttings, mostly of foreign varieties, are being planted every year. As most cuttings commence to bear fruit in three years from planting, and a full crop at six or seven years of age, it has become a matter of prudence for our wine-growers to at once increase their shipments to markets outside of the State. The wine crop of 1867 is estimated to have been fully 3,500,000 gallons, and about 400,000 gallons of brandy. California is capable of producing wines of all kinds sufficient to supply the entire consumption of the United States, which is now so largely met by importations from the wine districts of Europe. Almost every variety of grape known has been successfully cultivated, and pure wines have been made from them which possess the essential peculiarities of the most noted wines of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The wines made in different sections of the State, have peculiarities that distinguish them from each other. Properly speaking, there should be three districts in the State, as the wines made in each vary essentially from each other. For convenience they should be named the Los Angeles, Coast Range and Sierra Nevada Wine Districts.

The first produces white wines of high per centage-spirits, Port and other sweet wines, the first-named wine having scarcely any aroma, and a very slight bouquet. The second district includes Sonoma, and other valleys on both sides the Coast Range, and strictly speaking, produces the only red and white acid wines which resemble the claret, sauterne and hock of France and Germany. Sweet wines of all kinds can be made in this and other districts equally well, but the light acid wines, as before mentioned, are not to be found elsewhere in perfection. The Sierra Nevada district, which comprises the foothills of that range of mountains, produces, as a general thing, dry wines, resembling Sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, all of which possess well defined aroma and bouquet.

A new and gratifying feature in the business is the production of Champagne, or sparkling wine, made by natural fermentation in the bottle, as is the case with the best wines of France. This manufacture has been engaged in by a firm in San Francisco, (L. Landesberger) who so far has met with the most gratifying success.

WOOL.

In the raising of fine wooled sheep, California has made vast strides of progress within the past ten years. The commencement of American immigration in 1849, found the State almost destitute of sheep, so the demands for meat purposes had to be supplied by the importation of many thousands of animals from the new territory of New Mexico and Chihuahua. This breed of sheep, however, produced very coarse wool, unfit for any but the commonest kind of manufactures. At first no attempts were made to save this wool for export in the absence of manufactures, the total clip in 1852, the first year, being only 70,000 pounds, valued at from 6 to 8 cents per pound. It being found profitable to breed sheep for wool-growing purposes, finer animals were imported to improve the staple of the common stock. The first fine blooded animals were imported in 1856 and 1857, and from them and additional importations, the quality of the wool has increased until it is generally equal to half grade Merino, and the clip of 1867 brought from 14 to 23 cents per pound in San Francisco. The number of animals in the State, according to Assessors' returns for 1866, was 1,346,749, the largest sheep counties being Los Angeles, 135,000; Santa Barbara, 104,358, and Colusa, 101,228. The clip of wool for the same year, is stated at 5,229,826 pounds, valued at \$836,772.

These figures vary very materially from the quantity of wool actually received in San Francisco, the only market that year, and the amount of sheep and wool must have been much understated. The total wool of the clip of 1866 received in San Francisco footed up 7,934,037 pounds, which dealers estimated was the produce of 1,415,880 sheep. There is a vast amount of land in the State well adapted for sheep-

raising, and the climate is so favorable, that the annual increase in number is set down at seventy per cent., animals used for meat purposes not included. The total wool clip of 1867 is not known definitely as yet, but is approximately estimated at nearly 12,000,000 pounds, produced from 2,166,200 sheep. Great care has been taken to improve the quality of the wool produced in California, which brings higher prices every year. The introduction of local woolen mills contributes largely to this result, as great rivalry is induced between them to secure the finest clips for manufacturing purposes.

LIVE STOCK.

Before the discovery of gold, California was mainly valuable for her immense herds of cattle and horses, the former being slaughtered for their hides and tallow, which were purchased by the few small ships that annually visited the coast. The trade in hides had, in fact, become so systematized, that they passed current in place of dollars in payment for imported goods. The vast plains of the interior were valued only for grazing purposes, and the owners of ranches were esteemed wealthy in proportion to the herds of stock, and not the leagues of land they possessed. The settlement of Americans in the country made the owners of cattle immensely rich, but at the same time caused the cultivation of land and raising of sheep, which has since interfered largely with stock raising. The great drouth of 1864 caused the destruction of vast numbers of cattle and horses, and impoverished many rancheros. The loss of animals throughout the State was unexampled in the history of the country, more than half the native stock perishing for lack of feed. Out of what then seemed a great calamity, a corresponding benefit has come to the farmers of the State, which could not otherwise have happened for many years. The destruction of the herds of native horses and cattle made the raising of fine blooded or graded animals profitable, so that farmers in all portions of the State are now more or less engaged in the business. Under the old system fine stock could not be raised for beef purposes to compete with the native stock, of which almost countless herds, at nominal expense, were raised in the southern portion of the State. At the present time California possesses as fine average graded or blooded stock as can be found in any State of the Union, while the common or native breed of cattle and horses are being fast thinned out. The Assessors' returns for 1866 are as follows:

Horses, 109,907. Largest counties: Los Angeles, 10,901; Sacramento, 8,873; San Joaquin, 8,836. Mules, 21,310. Largest counties: Shasta, 1,942; Yolo, 1,976; and Sacramento, 1,828. Cattle, 436,263, as follows: Cows, 150,198; calves, 78,305; beef cattle, 188,352; oxen, 14,150. Sheep, 1,346,749. Cashmere and Angora goats, 2,753. Hogs, 332,049.

All these returns are believed to be much below the actual number of animals by the Surveyor General, who makes the report.

BEES.

Prior to 1852 no honey bees had ever been seen on the Pacific coast. In that year a few hives were imported by way of the Isthmus into California, and being found profitable to raise, the stock was increased by further shipments for the next few succeeding years. The natural increase of bees by swarming, and the quantity of honey made in a season by a good working hive in California, is claimed to be much greater than in any of the other States. The Assessors' returns for 1866 are 27,204 hives, while it is a matter of notoriety that vast numbers of swarms have been lost and have peopled the woods in almost all portions of the State.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Although possessing unsurpassed advantages for dairying, California, until within the last few years, imported the larger portion of the butter and cheese used by her people. The feed and climate at the Coast Range district in particular were admirably adapted for the purpose, but for some cause or other, but small progress was made in dairying until within the last five years. Those persons who had engaged in the business early found it very profitable, and others were thereby induced to follow the example set. At the present time, California, probably, produces fully three-fourths of the butter and cheese her own people consume, but as she also supplies the State of Nevada in most part, quite large quantities of butter are still imported. The indications, however, seem likely that probably not five years will elapse before the importation of butter from the Atlantic States can be altogether dispensed with. The Assessors' returns for 1866 make the total production of butter 4,449,835 pounds, of which Marin County made 1,337,500 pounds, and Sacramento County 379,350 pounds. The product of cheese for the same year was 2,110,058 pounds, of which Santa Clara County produced 543,000 pounds, and Marin County 378,600 pounds.

HAY.

The native grasses of California, under favorable circumstances, always produce heavy crops. Owing to the long continued dry weather in the interior in summer, grass is often cured standing without being mown, and cattle eat it until the first rains come and destroy its nutritive qualities. Vast quantities of hay of various grasses are made yearly to supply the cities and towns as well as stock for a portion of the year. In 1866 the crop of California, taken from 295,716 acres, produced 358,584 tons; Santa Clara being the largest county, having 16,000 acres, producing 30,000 tons.

POTATOES.

The production of this esculent in California is, some years, of prodigious amount. Every variety of both the sweet and common potato is raised, and, with few exceptions, of better quality than in the Atlantic States. Sweet potatoes have been raised weighing twenty-one pounds, and the common potato eight pounds. The total crop of 1866, of both varieties, is stated at 18,886 acres, producing 1,834,603 bushels; Sonoma County, with 3,300 acres, producing 241,192 bushels.

TOBACCO.

Although the climate and soil of some portions of California are admirably adapted for the production of good tobacco, yet but small amounts have hitherto been raised in the State. The causes for this seeming neglect are numerous, the principal ones being the lack of knowledge of the culture and cure of the plant, the high revenue duty on its manufacture, and the profitableness of raising grain and other crops with less risk and trouble to the producer. Enough is, however, known to insure a large cultivation of tobacco, whenever the demand will stimulate prices to make its culture profitable to growers. The crop of 1866 was raised on 143 acres, which produced 62,017 pounds cured leaf.

COTTON.

Several sections of the State have been tried for the cultivation of cotton, and in every instance the quality raised has been most encouraging to the grower. The absence of a remunerative market and lack of experience in successful planting has, however, prevented more than mere trials being made up to the present time. The entire freedom from weeds, such as the crab grass of the Southern States, is greatly to the advantage of the California grower, who only hoes his crop once between planting and picking. The great length of the picking season, its almost immunity from frost, and comparative freedom from the ravages of the insect tribe, all indicate that the raising of cotton will some day become an important product of California. In 1866 there were only two acres planted, the yield of which is returned as being only 150 pounds ginned cotton.

HOPS.

The growing of hops promises to soon become one of the most important businesses in the State. There is a vast area of land suited for hop growing, while the climate, by its freedom from severe storms in summer and perfect and long continued dryness, prevents the ravages of insects, which have made the crops of the Atlantic States and England so precarious during the last few years.

Another advantage is the immense yield of the plants, which, in full bearing, produce hops in quantity, of good quality, far in excess of those in any other State of the Union. The hops of California also contain a much larger amount of lupulin, the bitter principle which makes the blossom valuable for beer purposes, than is the case elsewhere. The principal hop-raising county is Sacramento, which, in 1866 from 36 acres, produced 38,300 pounds; the total crop of the State being 200,912 pounds, from 313½ acres. The culture of hops is spreading rapidly, and the crop of 1867 is estimated at fully double that of the preceding year. Instances have been quite common where 2,000 to 3,000 pounds cured hops have been raised to the acre, and along the river bottoms of the interior there are vast quantities of land easy to reclaim that will produce crops not to be exceeded in quantity per acre in any known portion of the world.

SILK.

This important branch of production is just in its infancy in California, but enough has been done to show that the climate of the different portions of the State is eminently adapted for its successful prosecution. The long, rainless summers, free from moisture, are well suited for the growing of the mulberry, while the same causes, combined with even temperature and absence of electric storms, insure the silk-worm an active and healthy existence. The raising of silk has been attempted with unvarying success in most of the counties in the State. The silk made was both fine and glossy, and by dealers is highly valued for both spinning and weaving purposes. The principal silk growing counties have been Santa Clara and

Santa Barbara Counties—the former producing 150 pounds cocoons in 1866, which was over half the amount (296 pounds) produced in the State. The cultivation of the mulberry tree and raising of silk has been greatly stimulated by the premiums offered by the State in 1865, so that large plantations of trees are now planted, and large amounts of cocoons will be produced in 1868. The plantations of mulberry in 1867 had already increased largely in numbers, the total amount of trees probably being over 2,000,000. The largest plantations are in Sacramento County, where fully 1,000,000 trees have been planted and are doing well, and the same county will probably produce over half the silk raised in the State during 1868. Single individuals in Los Angeles County have raised as high as 300,000 cocoons during 1867, and one grower in Sacramento County, who has over 500,000 trees planted in 1867, will have from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 worms hatched (unforeseen accidents excepted) in the season of 1868. It is a matter of general remark among persons familiar with the silk growing business in France, Italy, and other countries, that the silk-worms of California are not only stronger and healthier, but produce cocoons of superior size, weight, and color, to those had in the countries of the Old World. Should no disasters befall growers, the crop of 1868 will probably amount to four tons reeled silk, and about one-third that quantity of floss. Both the Chinese (yellow cocoon) and Japanese (white cocoon) silk-worms are raised in California, and large quantities of eggs have been shipped to France and Mexico. From the enthusiasm evinced by the people, but very few years (probably not more than five) will elapse before silk culture will be an important branch of product in the resources of this State.

NEW PRODUCTS.

There are many important staples, some of which have not been more than attempted cultivation, and which it is believed can be profitably raised. The most important of these are sugar, rice, hemp, flax, and chicory. Attempts have been made to raise both cane and beet sugar, with the following results: Cane sugar was planted near the City of Los Angeles in 1857, by B. D. Wilson. Though planted in June instead of April, the cane is reported to have matured well about the first of December of the same year. Only a small quantity of it was cut before a frost unexpectedly came, so that the larger part of the cane had to be made into molasses to save it. This was done by the use of some whalers' trypots; the process being conducted carelessly, an inferior syrup or molasses was made. Vineyards being more productive, the ground was planted in vines, and cane culture abandoned. Within the past two years quite a number of experiments have been made in beet culture for the making of sugar—Mr. Claus Spreckles, a sugar refiner, having brought the best varieties of seed from France and Germany for the purpose. Samples of the beets grown have been subjected to analysis, and the results have uniformly been a much larger per centage of sugar and crop of beets to the acre than is the case in other countries. The success that has attended these experiments, makes it probable that considerable quantities of land will be planted, and a small or medium-sized sugar mill erected in 1868, to test the profitability of the business.

RICE.

California possesses large tracts of tule or swamp land, which are well fitted for the successful cultivation of rice. This is especially the case with the tule lands in Suisun Bay, about the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, which lands can be easily reclaimed at small expense, and are not subject to great overflows, even in very rainy seasons. A comparatively cheap system of levees would protect the crops, while the daily tides could be depended on, through the use of wheels to supply the ground with all the moisture required. Although over 30,000,000 pounds cleaned rice is annually consumed by our population, the whole of this vast quantity is imported (mostly from Asia), no attempts of practical consequence, so far as known, having been made to raise the grain in our own soil. It only requires the experiment to be properly tried to prove successful, when the vast tracts of tule land throughout the State, will at once acquire great value, and new employment be given directly and indirectly to thousands of our population. The time is not far distant when rice cultivation will become one of the great agricultural pursuits of the State, supplying not only the domestic consumption of the Pacific States and Territories, but enabling our planters to compete with South Carolina and Georgia in supplying the other Atlantic States of the Union.

HEMP.

This important staple has so far not attracted the attention of our farming population as its value demands. During 1867, however, hemp was cultivated to some extent in the Russian River country, in Sonoma County. The experiment was said to be successful both in quantity and quality, the crop of seed being very heavy, while the plant supplied a fibre that experienced judges claimed to be as good as

any produced in the other States. Further trials in larger patches are promised for the season of 1868, when it is likely its value as a regular crop will induce its culture in many other portions of the State. There is an immense demand for hemp for bag purposes, to supply the place of the gunnies, which are exclusively used for vegetables and some descriptions of grain. Its culture once demonstrated a success, mills for the manufacture of hemp into bagging will soon follow as a necessity.

FLAX.

The cultivation of Flax has been engaged in in some portions of California (mostly in Santa Cruz County) for several years, the crop of seed being profitable for medicinal purposes. Within the past year a large and well-appointed mill for the making of oil has been erected in San Francisco, which has stimulated the production of seed, so that the crop of 1867, marketed up to December first, has aggregated over 120 tons. The total crop is estimated at about 150 tons, and as there is a reliable market for over 1,000 tons annually, for oil purposes, at profitable prices, the cultivation of flax in the State will be largely increased the coming year. So far there has been no attempt to use the fibres of flax for any useful purpose, but the great demand for hessians, burlaps, etc., for the sacking of wheat and other grain, has attracted the attention of capitalists; and it now looks probable that at least one, if not two, large mills will be erected within the next two years, in which case the cultivation of flax will attain such importance as to make it one of the staple agricultural industries of the State. The production of wheat in California, in 1866, called for over 9,000,000 sacks, which were imported at a cost of fully \$1,500,000

GENERAL FEATURES.

There are quite a number of minor productions which are now imported, aggregating a large sum annually, which can be profitably raised in the State. The population of California is as yet too limited to develop her agricultural wealth fully, but her resources becoming known abroad, will induce immigration, when she can supply all her present deficiencies. Originally valued only for her mineral wealth, she has made such vast strides of progress in agriculture, that it has already become the leading interest in the State. On this point we append the following remarks and memoranda taken from the Surveyor General's report of the harvests of 1866:

"For many years the mining interest of the State largely preponderated over the agricultural, but a change is rapidly and steadily taking place. This is abundantly shown by comparing a few years of the Assessors' valuations of the counties styled mining counties with those devoted almost entirely to agriculture."

PRODUCTION OF LEADING STAPLES.

"The value of the total production of a few of the leading staples of our State for the year 1866, so far as reported, may be summed up as follows:

14,080,752 bushels wheat, valued at \$1.00.....	\$14,080,752
11,605,922 " barley, " 0.45.....	4,722,615
1,864,379 " oats, " 0.50.....	932,189
358,584 tons hay, " 8.00.....	2,868.672
4,449,835 pounds butter, " 0.30.....	1,334.950
2,110,058 " cheese, " 0.15.....	316.508
5,229,826 " wool, " 0.16.....	836.772
1,791,633 gallons wine, " 0.40.....	716.653
1,983,048 bush potatoes, sw. & com. 0.60.....	1,195.841
242,213 bushels beans, " 1.50.....	363.319
Total value.....	\$27,368,271

"In the above estimates of value, I do not think that the quantity reported by the assessors of a single product is large enough, except it may be the one article of barley. Wine, wool, hay, and potatoes, I believe to be much too small; yet the total is several millions of dollars in excess of the gold product for the year 1866, which, from the most reliable information to be obtained, may be put down at \$24,000,000; and it is highly gratifying to know that as fast as the gold product of our State falls off, the agricultural products much more than make up the deficiency."

PAPER AND POWDER MILLS.

There are two mills for the manufacture of paper in this State, one located in Marin County, erected in 1856 by S. P. Taylor, and the other in Santa Cruz County, erected in 1861, and owned by Messrs. Harrison & Co. Annual product of both is about \$250,000 per annum. The manufacture of powder is confined to two mills, one located in Santa Cruz County, erected in 1864, and the other in Marin County, completed in 1866. The mills, when worked to their capacity, are fully able to supply the demand for this State.

Manufactures.

One of the most important causes of the general prosperity of California has been the rapid increase of her manufactures, which have given employment to many thousands of people unfitted for successful mining or agricultural labor. To manufacturing enterprises, San Francisco (where the larger part centers) is mainly indebted to the great increase in her population and material wealth. On the contrary, from the lack of them, the prosperity of the interior towns and cities, dependent mainly on traffic with the mining sections of the State, has dwindled continuously with the steady falling off in the production of gold and other metals. Originally built up by the necessities of commerce, San Francisco had an unsteady, fluctuating prosperity, and had nearly reached her maximum greatness when, manufactures being commenced, gave her a steady onward and prosperous progress to the proud position she now holds. Considering the condition of the State less than twenty years since, when it contained not a single manufacturing enterprise beyond a few ordinary blacksmiths' shops, and a single sawmill, with the present hum and rattle of important manufactures of almost all kinds, it seems as if a magician's wand had awakened the industries of a people, and advanced her prosperity by decades in place of single years. Less than twenty years ago, dependent upon the Atlantic States for all her articles of clothing, household furniture, and such other manufactures as the wants of her simple population required, she, to-day, takes rank in all the most important industries of an enlightened people, with States of twice her population or age as a commonwealth of the Republic. In the perfectness of the materials used, or articles manufactured, California now is not second to any of her sister States, nor, considering circumstances, in the enterprise and energy of her people. One of the advantages for manufacturing which California possesses over any other State, is her geographical position on the shores of the North Pacific, having no local competitor for the vast trade of the Central and South American Republics—the thousands of isles of the ocean, and the vast empires of China, Japan, and Siberian Russia. Heretofore these countries have received the largest portion of the manufactures required by their people from abroad, from the Atlantic States, and from Europe. The aggregate of this demand is immense, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, all of which Providence has decreed as an heritage to the Anglo-Saxon people whose industry and skill shall first build up workshops and manufactories on the Western shores of America. One of the great advantages that is peculiar to San Francisco over other cities of the Union is her equable climate, the temperature both in summer and winter being so moderate as to allow of all trades being successfully prosecuted at all seasons of the year. It is a well-ascertained fact that workmen, as a rule, do a larger amount of work during any given space of time than is the case in other cities; and the absence of extremely hot weather admits of glass-blowing and other kindred employments the whole year.

WOOLEN MILLS.

There are at present three woolen mills in operation in the State, consuming in the aggregate about 4,000,000 pounds wool annually. Of the mills two are located in this city, viz: Pioneer and Mission Woolen Mills, while the third mill has just been put in operation at Marysville.

The Pioneer, the first woolen manufactory erected in this State, is located at Black Point, on the Bay. It commenced operations in 1858, with a capital of \$150,000, which increased to \$300,000 in 1861, and in 1867, still farther increased to \$450,000. The first buildings were of wood, and were burned down in 1861, but were soon afterward replaced by substantial brick buildings, which, with machinery, were largely added to and increased in 1867. The mills were first erected by the firm of Heyneman, Pick & Co., who, in 1861, changed it into an incorporated company. The quality of the goods made by this manufactory, in common with those of its competitor, the Mission Woolen Mills, are without superiors in the Atlantic States and Europe. The Pioneer Woolen Mills at the present time, keeps 350 hands constantly employed, runs 18 sets cards, 8 mules and 14 jacks, 72 looms and 6,000 spindles, all being driven by a 150-horse power engine. During the year 1866, these mills manufactured 30,000 pairs blankets, 60,000 yards broadcloths, cassimeres and tweeds, and 375,000 yards flannels, which consumed 1,500,000 pounds of choice wool. A very large portion of the flannel made, was made up at once into shirts, the company employing some 60 sewing machines in the work connected with their manufactures. To the products of these mills was awarded the Mechanics' Institute Medal at the Fair in September, 1865.

The Mission Woolen Mills are located in this city, at the corner of Sixteenth and Folsom Streets, at the Mission Dolores, occupying a tract of ten acres of land belonging to the company. The mills were first founded by Donald McLennan, an enterprising manufacturer from the East, in connection with Mr. Lazard, the

head of a leading mercantile house in San Francisco, in 1861. The main works are contained in an L-shaped wooden building, three stories high, and fronting 362 feet on Folsom Street. Since its commencement the concern has been merged into a joint stock company with a capital of \$500,000, of which Mr. McLennan is President, and who personally superintends the operations of the manufactory. The goods manufactured by these mills, consist of blankets, heavy army and navy, and other cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, cloakings, flannels and traveling shawls. The mills during the war, furnished large amounts of goods for army clothing, and later to the State Militia, as well as to the Spanish and Russian fleets, which visited our port a few years since. The mills have been run night and day nearly the whole time since they commenced operations, and in 1867, sent specimens of their manufacture to the World's Fair at Paris, where they attracted great attention from their excellence, and the blankets and flannels received the first prize medal over the manufactures of the other States of the Union. The first and only carpets ever manufactured in California, were made at the Mission Woolen Mills, and exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair in 1864, and with the other fabrics, made the largest and finest display of woolen goods ever seen on the Pacific Coast. The mills in 1866, employed 425 hands, constantly using two steam engines of 150 aggregate horse power, driving 11 sets cards, 6 mules and 13 jacks, 50 looms and 5,000 spindles. During the same period they manufactured 80,000 pairs blankets, 125,000 yards broadcloths, tweeds and cassimeres, and 500,000 yards flannels and cloakings, besides a quantity of shawls—the whole consuming 2,000,000 pounds of wool.

During the year ending April 30th, 1867, the value of the woolen goods made by the Pioneer and Mission Woolen Mills, returned to the Internal Revenue Department in this city, amounted to \$816,815, while large quantities which were made up by them into garments, were entered under the head of clothing.

The Marysville Woolen Mills, located at the city of that name, only commenced operations in September, 1867, and their product is not yet known. The motive power is steam, driving seven looms and other corresponding machinery, which are all employed in the manufacture of blankets and flannels.

KNIT GOODS.

The only manufactory of knit woolen goods on the Pacific Coast, is the Pacific Woolen Mills of San Francisco, the works being located on Folsom, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, Mission Dolores. The first goods were made in June, 1867, and the manufacture being of superior quality, at once found ready sale in competition with the best goods imported from the Eastern States or Europe. The present production is at the rate of \$400,000 per annum, working eleven hours per day, but as additional machinery is about to be added, for the making of the finest grades of merino goods, it is estimated that the entire capacity of the works will be increased to \$2,000,000 per annum, working night and day. The present machinery in use consists of four sets wool cards, 1 set mammoth self-acting, and 2 sets cotton cards, 4 mules, 1,800 spindles, 6 shirt, 4 drawers, 15 single and 2 compound (equal to 12 single each) stocking, and 3 sets winding machinery, all being driven by a 100-horse power engine with fly wheel of 16 feet diameter, and weighing 9 tons. The works running eleven hours per day, employ 24 women and girls, 24 white men, and 42 Chinese in the building, and between 250 and 300 women and girls who do piece work at their homes. The originator of the enterprise is James Roberts, (who was for six years Superintendent of the Mission Woolen Mills) and the capital stock is \$400,000. The works are under the management of James Roberts, while Thomas Stapleton (lately from the Atlantic States) is Superintendent, Geo. F. Bragg, general Agent, and Lazard Frères & Co., of this city, selling Agents. The estimated consumption of fine wool by this concern for the first year is 500,000 pounds of the choicest clips of this State and Oregon.

COTTON WADDING.

The only Cotton Wadding mills on the Pacific Coast, are those of I. C. Mayer & Sons, which are located on the south side of Turk, between Scott and Pierce Streets, San Francisco. All kinds of wadding and batting are made, the capacity of the mills being about 2,000 pounds per day. The cotton used is mainly imported from Mexico and the Society Islands, the consumption in 1866 being about 10,000 pounds.

COTTON GOODS.

The only Cotton mills on the Pacific Coast, is the Oakland mills, situated in Oakland, Alameda County. The capital stock of the Oakland Cotton Manufacturing Co. is \$100,000, which it is the intention of the stockholders to increase to \$200,000 during 1868, so as to add the making of burlaps, hessians, etc., to their list of manufactures. At present the company make unbleached cotton shirtings, sheetings, osnaburgs and drills, also, a species of wool and cotton tweeds, which, being of

excellent quality, finds ready sale in the San Francisco market. The total consumption of cotton in 1866, was about 100,000 pounds, mostly imported from the Atlantic States. The mill contains 32 looms, driven by a 40 horse power steam engine, and employ 20 hands constantly. The product during 1866, was 100,000 yards shirtings, and 50,000 yards sheetings. Badger & Liundenberger, San Francisco, are the agents.

CORDAGE.

This important branch of manufactures on the coast, consists of the Pacific Cordage Manufactory, located at the Potrero, and owned by Messrs. Tubbs & Co., San Francisco. It was established in 1856, and derived its supplies of hemp entirely from Manila. Its manufacture is so excellent that it has driven imported cordage almost out of the market. In its present enlarged state, it has a manufacturing capacity of 3,500,000 pounds hemp per annum, and during 1866, turned out 2,000,000 lbs. assorted cordage. The ropewalk is 1,500 feet long, and the building containing the machinery, 100 by 40 feet in width, the power being derived from a 150-horse steam engine, employing 47 men constantly.

ASSAYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are several extensive establishments for the refining of gold and silver, located in San Francisco, the principal of which are the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Co., on Brannan Street; the Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery, at the Mission Dolores, Messrs. Hentsch & Benton, G. E. Rogers and Riehn, Hemme & Co. The amount of gold and silver assayed and refined in San Francisco for the year ending April 30th, 1867, was \$31,608,509.

CHEMICALS.

There are several chemical works in San Francisco, making acids for the refining and assaying of the precious metals, and chemicals for medicinal purposes. The principal of these are the San Francisco Pacific, and Golden City Chemical Works, and the establishment of Messrs. Crane & Brigham. The manufactures of the first two are mostly confined to acids for refining and assaying purposes, the San Francisco Chemical Works in 1866, using 250 tons nitrate of soda, and 200 tons sulphur, producing 400 tons sulphuric and nitric acids by the work of six men, with a total capacity of producing 900 tons per annum, if required. The Golden City Chemical Works are of still larger capacity; but commencing operations late in 1867, the extent of their manufactures is not yet known. The Pacific Chemical Works are mostly employed in the making of chemicals and extracts for medicinal purposes, while Crane & Brigham confine their manufactures to sulphate of copper and oxalic acid. The total production of chemicals in San Francisco during the year ending April 30th, 1867, was returned to the Internal Revenue Department as being \$33,602 in value.

OIL WORKS.

The only oil refining works in California, are the Phoenix Oil Works, located on Front Street, near Jackson, and owned by C. H. Harrison. The capacity of the works is about 400 gallons per day, and there were 60,000 gallons sperm and whale oil refined in 1866.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES.

There are only two refineries of petroleum on the Pacific Coast, both being located in San Francisco, viz: Hayward & Coleman, at Steamboat Point, and Stanford Bros., at North Beach. The most of the oil refined, comes from Santa Barbara County, while a small quantity has been received from Del Norte County. The oil from the former is very dense, and furnishes a comparatively small proportion of burning or kerosene oil, while the latter is lighter and gives a large illuminating product. Owing to the immense stock of burning oil on hand and on the way from Atlantic ports, both refineries ceased operations in August last.

GLASS.

The manufacture of glassware is confined to the two glassworks in San Francisco, which are the only ones on the western shores of the American Continent. The pioneer enterprise was the Pacific Glass Works, erected on the Potrero, which commenced operations in 1863, manufacturing green and black glass only. The works contain one furnace with five open pots for melting, and employing about 50 men and boys, turning out about \$6,000 of glass per month.

The San Francisco Glass Works are located on Townsend near Third street, and manufacture all kinds of white flint and colored glassware. The works contain an eight-pot furnace, and employ about 40 men and boys, who turn out about \$7,500 per month of assorted glassware. The sand used for white glass is brought

from Monterey, and that for colored glass is found in Oakland and San Francisco. The total product of both glass works for the year preceding May, 1867, amounted to \$75,094. The firm of John Mallon & Co. are extensively engaged in all kinds of glass cutting, and annually manufacture a large amount of work.

IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS.

This branch of industry is one of the most important in the State; commencing in 1849 with an impromptu foundry made from two blacksmith's bellows and a common forge, the business has increased until it is at present of a magnitude to supply the whole wants of an energetic people. San Francisco contains the principal and largest foundries and boiler shops on the Pacific Coast, the appointments of several establishments being equal to the manufacture of the largest engines and boilers that the steam lines running to this port require. In mining machinery, the local facilities for turning out required work are unrivaled in any portion of the world. Besides supplying the domestic demand, very large quantities of mining machinery have been sent to Mexico, and sugar mills, etc., to the Sandwich Islands. The principal foundries are the Union, Vulcan, Pacific and Miner's, who, in 1866, employed 670 men; while the principal boiler shop is that of Coffey & Ridon, who give constant employment to 125 men. During 1866, the foundries and boiler works of San Francisco employed 1018 men, using 6,921 tons pig-iron, 1,448 tons bar and rod iron, 1,027 tons boiler and sheet iron, and 110 tons rivets. The value of manufacturers for the year ending April 30, 1867, was \$1,041,189.

ROLLING MILLS.

One of the most important manufacturing enterprises now in process of construction, is that of the Pacific Rolling Mills, located on the Potrero in the south portion of San Francisco. The works will include the steam forge now in operation at the Mission Dolores, and will have machinery for the rolling of all sizes of rails, bar, rod, plate and sheet iron, besides a full set of rolls for the manufacture of all varieties of sheet and rod copper and brass. The works are now so advanced in construction that it is expected to commence manufacturing some time during 1868. The mills when completed will be the only works of the kind on the western shores of America. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000, which will insure its ability to be successful against competition from the manufactures of the Atlantic States and Europe.

LEAD.

The only lead works on the coast is that of the San Francisco and Pacific Lead and Shot Works in this city. Up to the present time the crude lead has been imported mostly from Europe, but works are now being erected near Black Point on the Bay, where ores from the Colorado River are to be smelted to supply stock in future. All kinds of sheet and bar lead, also pipes and shot, (minnie balls included) are made at the works, corner Howard and First streets, the capacity being fully equal to the entire consumption of the Coast. During the year preceding April 30th, 1867, manufactures to the value of \$189,019 were supplied from these works.

SAW MILLS.

The Coast Range north of Point Conception and the Sierra Nevadas are, as a rule, well supplied with useful timber, of which the great bulk of lumber is obtained from the coast north of San Francisco. During 1866, the total amount of lumber sawed in California, was 188,938,648 feet, employing 180 steam, and 160 water saw mills. Of these mills, 8 in San Francisco were driven by engines aggregating 256 horse-power, employed 142 men ran 33 saws, and sawed 8,950,000 feet lumber.

FLOUR MILLS.

California being a large wheat-producing country, not only supplies the domestic demand of her own people, and a part of the population of Nevada, with flour, but has within the past few years shipped largely to foreign countries. During 1866, there were 74 steam and 65 water-power grist-mills, with 299 run of stone, which made 1,655,327 barrels flour, of which large quantities were exported to the Atlantic States. The total shipment via the Isthmus, per steamer, for the eight months ending June 30th, 1867, amounted to 136,958 barrels, all of which went to the single port of New York. Eight of the mills in San Francisco in 1866, made 247,708 barrels flour, requiring engines aggregating 515 horse-power, and employing 84 men, the whole having a daily capacity to manufacture 1,815 barrels. The most noted mills are the National, Golden Gate, Capitol, Genessee, Pacific, Commercial, Pioneer, and Alta.

RICE MILLS.

There are only two rice mills on the Pacific Coast, both being located in San

Francisco. The mills are known as the India Rice Mills, located on Beale near Market street, and those of Flint, Peabody & Co. on Battery near Greenwich street. All kinds of rice from paddy have been cleaned. The total cleaning of all kinds of rice in 1866, being 7,653,873 pounds. The capacity of the mills for cleaning is equal to 22,000,000 pounds per year.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

San Francisco contains three sugar refineries, which are the only ones on the Coast. These are the San Francisco and Pacific, California and Bay Sugar Refineries, having an aggregate refining capacity of fully 40,000,000 lbs. raw sugar per annum, or fully half more than the total consumption of our people. During 1866, these refineries used engines of 235 horse-power, employing 264 men, who manufactured 22,743,312 pounds raw sugar, which netted 18,203,100 pounds refined sugar, and 570,031 gallons syrup. The value of refined sugar and syrup, for the year ending April 30th, 1867, was \$864,933.

LEATHER.

The tanneries of California form quite an important item in the industries of her people. Quite a number of these establishments are located in San Francisco, the productions of which for the year ending April 30th, 1867, were valued at \$119,559. The leather made in the State deservedly enjoys a high reputation, and is in considerable demand for export to the Atlantic States and other places.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The larger portion of the consumption of these articles are supplied from our local manufactories. The principal establishments in San Francisco are Messrs Main & Winchester, C. H. Mead, and J. C. Johnson & Co. The quality of the materials and workmanship is unexceptionable, and our manufactures are being much increased by large exports to Japan and other countries. The value of articles in this line made during the year ending April 30th, 1867, in this city, was \$80,257.

HOSE AND BELTING.

There are two hose manufactories in San Francisco, viz: Messrs. M. M. Cook & Son, and John J. Fulton, the former also making leather belting and horse collars. These firms, in 1866, made 12,000 feet hose, \$7,000 worth of belting, and 400 dozen collars, the whole using 2,750 sides hose and belting, and 3,000 sides collar leather.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes in California is increasing rapidly. The quality of materials used and workmanship is excellent, and the time is not far distant when importations will be dispensed with. The principal establishments in this city are those of the Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Company, and Messrs. Wentworth, Hobart & Co. The total value of goods made in San Francisco, during the year ending April 30th, 1867, being \$368,112.

CLOTHING.

The manufacture of woolen goods, in California, has largely stimulated the making of clothing, the value of which, produced in San Francisco for the year ending April 30th, 1867, being \$759,492. About 700 persons are employed by the firms engaged in the trade. The establishments of Weidenrich & Lehman, S. Reinsteine, and Barnett, Berliner & Co., are the most extensive.

SHIRTS.

During the past year several large establishments have commenced business in San Francisco; the shirts made by them being of excellent materials and shape. The principal manufacturer of white shirts is M. L. Haas, who produces an average of 500 dozen per month, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$60 per dozen.

FURNITURE.

The manufacture of furniture is fast increasing; the value produced in San Francisco for the year ending April 30th, 1867, being \$361,223. The business employs about 300 men, and the largest establishments are those of Goodwin & Co., N. P. Cole & Co., W. G. Weir, and Field & Co. Considerable quantities of native woods are now being used, among which California laurel promises to soon assume a large value.

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE.

California now produces all the brooms and wooden ware used on the Pacific Coast. The principal broom manufacturers are Messrs. Armes & Dallam, and I. Van Laak, in San Francisco, who, in 1866, marketed 17,580 dozen, all of superior

quality. The two wooden ware manufactories of Armes & Dallam, and Elam & Howes, in the same place, make every variety of article used in their line, they manufacturing, in 1866, among other articles, 6,057 dozen pails, 7,624 nests (four each) tubs, 3,582 dozen zinc wash-boards, 459 dozen barrel covers, 412 dozen peach baskets, 161 dozen sieves, and 60,000 powder kegs.

BREWERIES.

The breweries of California can be found in almost every town in the State. San Francisco, however, manufactures the larger portion; the total production of her breweries being 88,303 barrels beer in the year ending April 30th, 1867. The largest breweries are those of Messrs. Lyon & Co., who made 16,250 barrels, Hoelscher & Wieland, who made 17,200 barrels, and Spreckles Bros., who made 8,915 barrels beer in 1866.

CIGARS.

The manufacture of cigars has attained great proportions, the establishments in San Francisco making 25,453,199 cigars during the year ending April 30th, 1867. The larger portion of the tobacco used is imported from the Atlantic States, California only supplying a very small quantity.

LINSEED AND CASTOR OIL, AND PAINTS.

During 1866 the first oil mills on the coast were erected by the Pacific Linseed Oil and Lead Co., in San Francisco. The works have a capacity of crushing 4,000 bushels flax seed per week, besides castor beans, rape, mustard, and other seeds. The quality of the oils made so far has been very superior, and the manufacture promises to supply the local demand to the exclusion of importations.

GLUE AND NEATSFOOT OIL.

There are two manufactories of glue and one of neatsfoot oil in California, one being located in Santa Cruz County, and the other, or rather both conjoined, in San Francisco, near the Lagoon. The glue made by both establishments is of an excellent quality, and the greater part is shipped to the Atlantic States for a market. The manufactory of G. S. Dana & Co., in San Francisco, in 1866, turned out 33,997 pounds glue, and 5,007 gallons neatsfoot oil. The works have a capacity equal to the manufacture of 1,000 pounds glue and 200 gallons neatsfoot oil, daily.

GOLD AND SILVER WARE AND JEWELRY.

The demand for these articles in California is largely supplied by domestic manufacture. The principal manufacturing establishments in San Francisco, are those of J. W. Tucker & Co., Barrett & Sherwood, Shreve & Co., and Braverman & Levy, producing jewelry and plate, which, for beauty of design and workmanship, can not be excelled elsewhere. There are also extensive manufactories of silver ware, the principal establishments being those of R. B. Gray & Co., Vanderslice & Co., and F. R. Reichel. The total value of jewelry and plate manufactured in San Francisco during the year ending April 30th, 1867, was \$69,652.

BRASS FOUNDRIES.

The brass foundries of the coast are almost all located in San Francisco. These works are able to supply all kinds of brass work needed, and, in 1866, supplied more than half the demand. Among other work is that of bell-casting, done by W. T. Garratt, which, for tone, has no superior in the States. The principal establishments are those of W. T. Garratt, Kingswell, Weed & White, M. Dobrenzsky, and Greenberg & Moore, who, in 1866, turned out, with sixty-two workmen, over \$100,000 manufactures.

WIRE ROPE.

San Francisco has the only wire work and rope manufactory on the Pacific Coast. These are owned by Messrs. A. S. Hallidie & Co., and are located at North Beach. Quite a number of large suspension bridges have been built by this firm, the principal of which are across the American River at Folsom, and across Fraser River, British Columbia. All the wire cables and ropes used in mining in California and Nevada have been made by this firm, the largest being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, in single lengths, 3,500 feet long; and flat rope, four inches wide by five-eighths inches thick, and 1,500 feet in length.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES.

The total production of wheeled vehicles in San Francisco, for the year ending April 30th, 1867, was \$193,089. Every description of carriages are made, the quality of the materials and the workmanship being excellent.

SPARKLING WINES.

There are only two champagne or sparkling wine manufactories in California, where natural fermentation in the bottle is produced. These are the Sonoma Vini-cultural Society located in Sonoma Valley, and the establishment of I. Landsberger in San Francisco. Both wines are of excellent quality—the latter firm producing about 300 dozen per month, and making the only sparkling wine in pints. The Society have been making wine for several years, but so far have offered but limited quantities in the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Box Manufactories.—Immense demand for boxes and cases used for a variety of purposes is met in San Francisco by manufactories, the largest of which is Messrs. Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., which, in 1866, employed 68 men, and used 4,000,000 feet pine and spruce lumber. The demand of cigar makers during the same period used 110,000 feet Spanish cedar. *Type.*—The only type manufactory on the Pacific coast is that of Messrs. Wm. Faulkner & Son in San Francisco. Although a new manufactory, it produces type at present at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. Messrs. J. B. Painter & Co. are making arrangements to establish a second manufactory, of the most extensive character. *Salt Mills.*—There are five salt mills in San Francisco, which, during 1866, using engines of 70-horse power, employed 30 men, and ground 2,400 tons domestic, and 1,800 tons foreign salt. The domestic salt was made in Alameda County. *Macaroni and Paste.*—The excellence of California made macaroni and paste has driven the imported article out of the market. The manufactory of Messrs. Brignardeilo, Machiavello & Co., in San Francisco, commenced operations in 1856, and during 1866 made 20,000 boxes of macaroni and paste, using 10,000 sacks wheat and 600 barrels flour. *Soap.*—The soap manufactories of San Francisco supply the larger portion of the domestic demand. The total production of soap for the year ending April 30th, 1867, in San Francisco, was 3,007,823 pounds.

Steam Marble Works.—San Francisco possesses the only steam marble works on the Pacific Coast. These are known as the Pioneer S. M. Company, which employs a 15-horse power engine, one gang of 20 saws, and 30 men. *Mirrors.*—The silvering works of Messrs. Cameron, Whittier & Co., are located at the corner of Front and Pine Streets, and are the only ones on the Pacific Coast. The works were commenced in 1863, and at present consist of three silvering tables, keeping four workmen constantly employed, who turned out work in 1866 valued at \$18,000. These works have produced mirrors measuring 110 by 144 inches, which are the largest to be found in the State. *Pianos.*—The only manufactory where pianos are made on the coast is that of Jacob Zech, on Ninth Street, San Francisco. The finish and tone of the instruments made has been excellent; the works have manufactured 12 pianos, valued at \$450 each, in 1866. *Organs.*—John Mayer, located on Page near Octavia Street, has the only organ building establishment on the coast. The instruments made by him have a high reputation for power and sweetness of tone.

Iron Doors and Shutters.—The manufacture of these articles is mostly centered in San Francisco. The principal establishments are those of Jonathan Kittridge, John R. Sims, J. J. Gallagher, William McKibbin, and Kittridge & Leavett, who, in 1866, employed 44 men, using 150 tons sheet and 262 tons bar and rod iron. Bank safes are made by Jonathan Kittridge, and iron railings by Wm. McKibbin.

Saws.—The only manufactory of saws on the Pacific Coast was established in San Francisco in September, 1866. All kinds of saws are manufactured by the Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company, on Pine Street. The articles made having a reputation equal to the best work imported. *Saw Teeth.*—N. W. Spaulding's patent saw teeth manufactory, the only one on this coast, is located on Pine near Front Street, San Francisco. The teeth are in large use in the State, Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Idaho Territories, and also in Mexico and Central America. In 1866 there were manufactured 12 tons steel, which made teeth valued at \$12,500. *Cutlery.*—San Francisco possesses several cutlery establishments, whose work would do credit to any city. The principal of these are Messrs. Will & Finck and M. Price. *Bellows.* There are two bellows manufactories in this city, the principal of which is that of C. W. Thomas, California Street. The production in 1866 was 650 bellows, mostly for blacksmiths' use.

Minerals.

The mineral resources of California are of so varied and extensive a nature, embracing almost all the useful as well as precious metals, that it is hardly possible to more than name them in so brief a sketch as the character of this work demands. The Sierra Nevadas and Coast Range, the two vast mountain ranges which form the eastern and western boundaries for nearly the entire State, have been found to contain stores of mineral wealth unrivaled in importance in any known similar area.

of territory on the globe. In fact, the deposits of mineral are so extensive and varied in character that it seems as if Providence had delayed their discovery until the time when an energetic and enlightened people could be made use of to develop them, and thereby work out the manifest destiny that is to make the United States the most powerful of civilized nations. That this theory is a reasonable one the records of distinguished and early navigators show, as almost every commander of exploring expeditions visiting California in early days has made note of appearances which they believed indicated an auriferous country. Professor Dana, in 1842, noted that there was gold-bearing rock in California; and De Mofras, who made a survey for the French Government the year previous, mentions the fact of a gold mine being worked near San Fernando, Los Angeles County. During the next year some Mexicans found a "bonanza," or pocket, at San Francisquito Cañon, in the same county, of which one thousand dollars gold was afterwards coined in the United States Mint, at Philadelphia. Owing to scarcity of water, mining soon ceased, and it was left for Marshall, in 1848, while building a saw-mill for General Sutter, at Coloma, to re-discover the precious metal. The practical knowledge of the extent of the gold-bearing regions of California was thus not known until the country had been acquired and taken possession of by the United States, when a rush of emigration occurred, and a great and powerful State arose therefrom.

Gold.—The most valuable metal yet discovered is gold, of which the yield in this State from 1848 to the present time is estimated to be fully \$900,000,000.

The deposits of gold are mostly confined to the Sierra Nevadas, although small quantities have been found in the Coast Range near Santa Cruz, and in considerable amounts at Gold Bluffs on the seashore in Del Norte and Klamath Counties. Originally only placer diggings were worked in the Sierras, the implements used being respectively knives, spoons, pans, cradles, quicksilver machines, long toms, and at last sluices. The first diggings were on river bars, banks, ravines, coyotying or tunneling into the sides of hills, shafts for gravel deposits, and later, sluicing of hills and high banks, by piping or hydraulic process. In 1852 the first quartz mining was done, which, however, from lack of proper machinery, was a failure. Experience in time supplied the requisite knowledge, so that while the supply of gold from placer mining decreased, the discovery of additional quartz mines induced the building of more mills, the yield from which now forms the greater bulk of the gold produced in the State. There is at the present time about 450 quartz mills of all kinds in the State, and the number is constantly increasing. The largest number of mills in any one locality is in Nevada County. The principal hydraulic diggings are in the same county, at San Juan and French Corral; while the sea-beach diggings are in Klamath County, and general placer mining in Plumas and Sierra Counties. The total yield of gold in the entire State, in 1866, according to assessors' returns, was about \$24,000,000.

Silver.—Very little has been done in silver mining in California up to the present time. The metal has been found in apparently considerable quantities in Placer, Tuolumne, and Nevada Counties, as also in smaller deposits in Plumas, Alpine, Mono, Inyo, Shasta, Monterey, and San Bernardino Counties. It is believed that in time the deposits of silver ores will be found in paying quantities in many other localities, and that the product will become an important one among the other resources of the State.

Quicksilver.—The deposits of this metal found in the State are the most valuable of any yet discovered. California now ranks as the first quicksilver-producing country in the world. The most prominent mines are those of New Almaden, in Santa Clara County, (which was discovered in 1846) the Enriqueta and Guadalupe in the same county, those of New Idria in Fresno County, and the Redington Lake Company in Lake County. The metal has also been found in Napa and Contra Costa Counties in small quantities. The total production of quicksilver up to 1868, in California, amounts to nearly 600,000 flasks, containing $76\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.

Copper.—This metal is found in various forms in very large deposits in different portions of the State. The principal mines yet worked are those of Copperopolis, Calaveras County, the ore being sulphurets. The same variety of ore is found in Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, and Sierra Counties; in metallic state, in Klamath and Del Norte Counties; and as oxide in connection with silver, in Mono County. Traces of copper have been found in Colusa, Lake, Contra Costa, Marin, Mariposa, Fresno, and Los Angeles Counties. The metal is so widely distributed, and in such extensive quantities, that it seems probable it will, when its working is better understood, become one of the most valuable of the minerals found in California. The value of copper ore shipped from San Francisco for three years, ending December, 1866, exceeds \$5,500,000.

Coal.—This valuable mineral has been found in large deposits in Contra Costa county, near Mount Diablo, from which mines 63,000 tons were produced in 1866. Traces of coal have been found at various points along the coast from Del Norte to Los An-

geles counties. It has been discovered at Corral Hollow, in San Joaquin, and in Sonoma and Mendocino counties, not far from Cloverdale. Miniature seams or indications, have also been found in the hills on the ocean side of Fort Point, San Francisco county. The quality of the coal, so far found, is quite inferior, though it is in extensive use for steamboats and manufacturing establishments.

Asphaltum.—This mineral is found in great abundance in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties, immense deposits being found on the sea coast in the first named county. It is largely used for pavements and for roofing purposes in the State.

Petroleum.—This mineral oil is found in many portions of the State, the largest known deposits being near San Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara county. It is also found in considerable quantities in Los Angeles county, and traces of it are plentiful in Colusa, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Lake, Napa, Contra Costa, Humboldt, San Bernardino and Kern counties. In Santa Barbara county considerable quantities of oil have been produced by tunnelling into the hillsides, the oil seeping out from the shale. No oil wells of value have yet been discovered, although a very large amount of boring has been done up to the present time.

Borax.—California, it is believed, contains the most extensive deposits of borax on the globe. These are in Lake county, where Borax Lake, a sheet of water embracing in dry seasons an area of 219 acres, is found to be full of borax in crystals. The mud at the bottom of the lake is dredged up and by simply washing it the borax crystals are obtained. The average production has been two tons per day, but the California Borax Company have increased their machinery within the past year so that three times that quantity can be had when needed.

Sulphur.—This mineral is to be found in large quantities in several portions of the State, the principal places being in Colusa and Lake counties. It is, however, found in Napa, Klamath, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties. At present native sulphur is used in the manufacture of powder, by the Pacific and California Powder Works, for which purpose it is valued as highly as any imported.

Tin.—Large deposits of this valuable mineral are reported to have been found at Temescal, in Los Angeles county. Owing to disputed titles to the land, no ore of consequence has as yet been mined.

Iron.—This useful metal in various forms is to be found in quite a number of places in the State. The most valuable deposits are those in Sierra county, from which excellent iron has been made, and in Mono county, where it is in immense quantities. It is also to be found in Lake, Santa Clara, Butte, Calaveras and Placer counties.

Chromic Iron.—This form of mineral is found in large quantities in Tuolumne, Monterey, Santa Clara and Placer counties.

Manganese.—This mineral is found in several places in the State, the principal one being at Red Rock and islands in the bay about ten miles from San Francisco.

Graphite or Plumbago is found in large quantities in Los Angeles, Mariposa, Tuolumne and Calaveras counties.

Gypsum, in large masses, is found in Santa Cruz and Los Angeles counties.

Cobalt and Nickel are reported in small quantities in Placer county.

Fire Clays have been found in Contra Costa, and *Kaolin* in Mendocino and Napa counties.

Platinum and its associate metals have been found in several places.

Cement has been found of excellent quality, in large deposits, near Benicia, Sonoma county. The annual product of cement made at Benicia is about 12,000 barrels.

Lead.—This valuable metal has been found in many localities in the State, the most important deposits being those of Santa Catalina Island, off the coast of Santa Barbara county. The deposits on this island are not only extensive, but they are being found in large masses and accompanied by gold and silver bearing rock, have a great prospective value.

Quartz Mills.

The number of mills in operation, in the State of California on the 1st of January, 1867, is four hundred and eleven, with an aggregate of four thousand nine hundred stamps, of which two hundred and seven are propelled by steam, one hundred and eighty-six by water, and eighteen by steam and water. The cost of machinery is estimated at five million nine hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the stamps here enumerated, there are employed four hundred and nineteen arastras, of which three hundred and fifty are connected with different quartz mills, and the remainder are employed in different sections of the quartz region.

Canals and Water Ditches.

There are five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight miles of artificial water courses, for mining purposes, constructed in the State of California, at a cost of fifteen million five hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred dollars. In addition to the length here stated, there are numerous subsidiary branches, the aggregate length of which is estimated at over eight hundred miles, and several hundred miles of new ditches in the course of construction.

Table
Exhibiting the County Seats of the different Counties, etc.

COUNTIES.	County Seat.	Legal Dist'nce from State Capital-Miles	Date of Organization.	Children under 15 years of age, 1866.*	Estimated Population, 1866.*	Amt' of Real and Personal Prop'ty, 1866.†
Alameda	San Leandro	135	1853	4,631	15,430	\$4,533,560
Alpine	Silver Mountain	140	1864	231	.....	450,000
Amador	Jackson	55	1854	2,816	9,330	1,907,252
Butte	Oroville	75	1850	2,806	9,350	5,128,358
Calaveras	San Andreas	60	1859	3,600	12,090	1,890,657
Colusa	Colusa	75	1850	956	3,180	1,639,155
Contra Costa	Martinez	90	1850	2,682	8,960	2,544,282
Del Norte	Crescent City	465	1857	299	.....	379,025
El Dorado	Pleasantville	50	1850	3,892	12,970	3,476,526
Fresno	Millerton	190	1856	436	1,630	826,000
Humboldt	Eureka	390	1853	1,601	5,330	2,200,000
Inyo	Independence	500	1866	28	.....	500,000
Kern	Havilah	‡	1866	.....	.....	819,325
Klamath	Orleans Bar	450	1851	197	.....	288,089
Lake	Lakeport	120	1861	995	3,350	395,708
Lassen	Susanville	200	1864	426	1,120	750,000
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	550	1850	3,882	12,940	2,353,392
Marin	San Rafael	135	1850	1,347	4,490	2,247,571
Mariposa	Mariposa	145	1850	1,253	4,170	1,237,470
Mendocino	Ukiah	260	1850	2,301	7,670	1,900,000
Merced	Snelling	115	1855	596	1,980	842,847
Mono	Bridgeport	260	1861	.....	.....	357,961
Monterey	Monterey	245	1850	2,123	7,000	1,265,450
Napa	Napa City	60	1850	2,175	7,250	2,797,688
Nevada	Nevada City	65	1851	4,970	16,560	5,173,837
Placer	Auburn	35	1851	3,123	10,410	2,826,243
Plumas	Quincy	145	1854	982	3,670	1,192,521
Sacramento	Sacramento	Capital	1850	6,914	23,000	10,316,976
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	600	1854	1,679	5,260	695,201
San Diego	San Diego	750	1850	454	1,500	449,706
San Francise	San Franciseo	117	1850	30,694	102,313	88,402,274
San Joaquin	Stockton	51	1850	5,143	17,140	5,275,916
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	335	1850	856	2,830	758,330
San Mateo	Redwood City	140	1856	1,544	5,148	2,700,000
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	435	1850	1,641	5,470	771,861
Santa Clara	Santa José	150	1850	6,500	21,636	7,972,899
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	245	1850	2,780	9,260	1,441,739
Shasta	Shasta	185	1850	1,276	4,250	1,091,723
Sierra	Downieville	110	1852	1,555	5,180	2,314,096
Siskiyou	Yreka	350	1852	1,727	5,756	1,617,822
Solano	Fairfield	90	1850	4,755	15,850	3,044,120
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	130	1850	7,585	25,280	5,345,686
Stanislaus	Knight's Ferry	85	1854	949	3,460	1,026,216
Sutter	Yuba City	50	1850	1,739	5,796	1,778,268
Tehama	Red Bluff	145	1856	1,016	3,386	1,598,500
Trinity	Weaverville	255	1851	728	2,426	653,189
Tulare	Visalia	250	1852	1,363	4,890	1,299,379
Tuolumne	Sonora	115	1850	2,951	9,836	2,300,000
Yolo	Woodland	16	1850	2,125	7,080	2,156,427
Yuba	Marysville	59	1850	3,126	10,420	4,150,500
Totals . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	137,498	456,437	\$197,133,345

* The figures in the above table referring to the population of this State for 1866, are taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. John Swett, and are estimated upon the basis that the school children under fifteen years of age constitute thirty per cent. of the population. In the absence of official data, this is probably as fair a mode as can be adopted to arrive at an approximation of the population of our State. We think, however, that the estimate for San Francisco is at least 18,000 too low.

—COMPILER.

† The Controller of State reports the assessed value of property for the fiscal year of 1865, as follows: Real Estate, \$107,257,308; Personal Property, \$92,40,635; Total, \$199,747,943. The estimate for 1867, is over \$200,000,000.

‡ Not defined by law.

[1868.]

TABLE
*Showing the County Officers of the different Counties of California for 1868-69.**

Counties.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	District Atty.	Sheriff.	Treasurer.	Surveyor.	Public Admin- istrator.	Superintend't Public Schools.
Alameda.....	Stephen G. Nye	L. A. Amerman.	O. H. LaGrange	Henry N. Morse	R. A. McClure.	W. F. Boardman	Chas. Whipple.	Amos L. Fuller.
Alpine	Henry Eno	John N. Barber	Nash C. Briggs.	D. N. McBeth.	Ben. Kincaid.	Joseph Seever	John S. Adams.	John Pettigill.
Amador	J. Foot Turner	A. C. Hinckson.	Henry L. Waldo	George Durham	James Meehan	Arthur Speer	W. A. Few	Sami. G. Briggs.
Butte	W. S. Safford	M. H. Darrahan	J. C. Martin	T. P. Miller	Thos. McDanel	Wm. Edmunds.	Jas. Chapman	C. G. Warren.
Calaveras.....	James Barclay	J. A. Foster	T. K. Wilson	B. K. Thorn	C. J. Cain	W. K. Boucher	W. H. Allen.	O. N. Currier.
Colusa.....	Frank Spalding	Jackson Hart	W. F. Goad	I. N. Cain	J. Hop Woods	Lewis Cary	Lewis Cary	S. W. Britton.
Contra Costa.....	Mark Shepard	L.C. Wittemeyer	Hiram Mills	R. B. Hard	O. F. Aller	A. J. Tallyrand	D. Small	A. Thurber.
Del Norte.....	Edgar Mason	P. H. Peveeler	Jas. E. Murphy	John L. Rigg	R. B. Randall	J. E. Eldridge	John Mainy	John Mainy
El Dorado.....	Charles P. Irwin	W. N. Muller	G. J. Carpenter	Bobt. Chalmers	A. D. Park	J. B. Richardson	W. H. Hill.	W. H. Hill.
Fresno	Gilmian Balley	A. G. Andersen	S. B. Allison	Jas. N. Walker	Wm. W. Ellis.	John C. Walker	James P. Jones	T. O. Ellis.
Humboldt.....	J. E. W. Vroman	John A. Watson	J. J. DeHavens	Wm. S. Barnum	W. L. Jones.	John S. Murray	A. J. Tyrell	W. L. Jones.
Inyo	A. C. Harrison	S. P. Moffat	Thos. P. Slade	Wm. L. Moore	A. N. Bell	Lyman Tutte	A. Farmsworth.	C. M. Joslin.
Kern	P. T. Colby	H. D. Bequette	Thos. Laspeyre	R. B. Sageley	D. A. Sinclair	Thomas Baker	E. W. Doss.	E. W. Doss.
Klamath	John T. Carey	B. W. Jenks	James R. Polk	T. M. Brown	Jas. W. Graham	H. C. Bell	Wm. F. Shelton	Jas. Gould.
Lake	J. B. Hollaway	Sarshel Rynum	S. K. Welch	W. H. Manlove	W. W. Musiek	L. C. Burris	Z. N. Spalding.	A. A. Smith.
Lassen	A. T. Bruce	A. A. Smith	I. N. Roop	T. N. Long	J. R. Lockwood	E. R. Niel	Z. N. Spalding.	H. D. Barrows.
Los Angeles.....	Wm. G. Dryden	T. D. Mott	A. B. Chapman	I. F. Burns	Jos. H. Hinber, Jr.	John P. Zeyn	John S. Hansen	Al Barney.
Marin	R. W. Osgood	Bradley Hall	P. R. Austin	P. R. Austin	E. B. Mahone	H. Austin	H. J. Andrews.	W. C. Hill.
Mariposa	Joseph Almy	Ange Reynolds	J. B. Campbell	J. D. Crippen	J. M. McKinney	Rich'd Thomas	Geo. Bernhard.	C. C. Cummings.
Mendoceino	J. B. Lamar	James Fowzer	T. B. Bond	D. C. Crockett	Samuel Orr	T. Y. Smythe	J. M. Niel	M. C. Monroe.
Merced	J. W. Robertson	Chas. M. Blair	J. B. Ward	J. B. Jamison	Wm. G. Collier	T. J. Hardwick	Wm. G. Collier	G. W. Meyert.
Mono	Jno. C. Murphy	A. W. Crocker	(i) N. Whitman	Z. B. Tinkum	C. E. Baldwin	N. B. Hunnewell	S. A. Swanger.	S. A. Swanger.
Monterey	Wm. H. Runsey	Wm. S. Johnson	Jas. F. Green	Thomas Watson	S. W. Smith	T. J. Delemont	Wm. T. Clay.	Wm. T. Clay.
Napa	Robert Croueh	C. B. Seeley	R. N. Steere	A. B. Walker	E. A. Boggs	E. M. Larimer	E. M. Preston.	E. M. Preston.
Nevada	A. C. Niles	G. K. Farquhar	Wm. W. Cross	R. B. Gentry	J. H. Helm	H. S. Bradley	Wm. T. Woods.	Wm. T. Woods.
Placer	D. W. Spear	G. G. Sewell	E. L. Craig	Jacob Neff	O. W. Hollenb'k	R. H. Raymond	Thos. Jamison	S. L. Case.
Plumas	E. T. Hogan	J. R. Overton	H. L. Gear	Jas. H. Yatees	J. C. Gentry	David Taylor	Edwin Bates	G. W. Meyert.
Sacramento	Robt. C. Clark	W. B. C. Brown	H. C. Goods	E. F. White	A. Spinks	J. Doherty	Wm. Shattuck	A. Traffon.
San Bernardino	A. D. Boren	A. F. McKenney	H. C. Clark	G. F. Fulcham	H. Wilkes	W. S. Clark.	H. Ormsby	W. S. Clark.
San Diego.....	Thos. H. Bush	G. A. Pendleton	C. A. Johnson	James McCoy	G. J. Estudillo	Marcus Schiller.	Jos. Swyafer	Marcus Schiller.
San Francisco	W. H. McKinstry	Washn. Bartlett	H. H. Byrne	P. J. White	O. Kloppenburg	James Denman.	W. A. Quarles	James Denman.
San Joaquin	Wm. E. Greene	H. T. Dorranee	E. S. Pillsbury	F. Mills	H. S. Sargent	John Wallahe	Chas. Belldig	M. Cottle.
San Luis Obispo	W. L. Beeche	Chas. W. Dana	Walter Murray	D. P. Neillagh	A. L. Gervantes	Hipollo Dallidet	Jas. H. Gough.	H. N. Nutting.
San Mateo	Hor. Temperton	John Ames	George W. Fox	T. W. Latthrop	A. S. Easton	[Vacant]	A. B. Thompson.	A. B. Thompson.
Santa Barbara	F. J. Maguire	J. F. Williams	F. W. Frost	W. H. Norwy	A. Escandell	John H. Lovell	W. H. Norwy	John H. Lovell.
Santa Clara	Lawr. ee Archer	John B. Hewson	Thomas Fallon	A. H. Park	R. L. Mathews	John H. Lineoh	H. E. Makinne.	H. E. Makinne.
Santa Cruz.....	Albert Hagan	H. H. Hobbs	Julius Lee	Ch. H. Lineoh	S. W. Foreman	S. W. Foreman		

Shasta.....	C. C. Bush.....	G. L. Taggart.....	J. S. Follansbee.....	Thos. Greene	F. B. Chandler.....	G. Silverthorn.....	No election	W. L. Carter.
Sierra.....	Garland Harris.....	H. Strange.....	D. H. Cowden.....	I. M. Parson.....	E. Asher.....	Jacob White.....	J. H. Thorp.	
Siskiyou.....	A. M. Roshor'ghn	Austin Hawkins.....	Edwin Shearer.....	John Andrews.....	R. O. DeWitt.....	William Minot.....	G. K. Godfrey.	
Solano.....	Thos. M. Swan.....	W. J. Costello.....	J. McKenna.....	Amos Roberts.....	J. Wentworth.....	H. Hoyt.....	Milton Trasson.	
Sonoma.....	C. W. Langdon.....	W. L. Anderson.....	A. P. Overton.....	Samuel Potter.....	E. T. Farmer.....	John Woods.....	L. D. Cockrell.	
Stanislaus.....	Abial Elkins	T. E. Hughes.....	A. C. Goldwell.....	Ihos. W. Lanc.....	Stephen Bishop.....	J. W. Oaks.....	C. G. Ames.	
Sutter.....	Phil. W. Keyser	C. E. Wilcox.....	Sam J. Stabler.....	Jacob B. Clark.....	Thos. D. Boyd.....	J. T. Pennington.....	J. H. Miller.	
Tehama.....	C. P. Braynard	S. M. Bishop	P. B. Nagle	O. R. Johnson	R. S. Bettis	Jonas Masterson.....	J. H. Clark.	
Tulare.....	J. W. Philbrook	J. W. Feltner	Dew. P. Lovejoy	James Cochran	Peter Paulsen	No election	G. W. Jeffress.	
Tuolumne	S. J. Garrison	T. J. S. Shackford	Allen J. Atwell	W. F. Thomas	J. E. Scott	Joseph Lively	D. E. Gordon.	
Yolo	Chas. H. Randall	Caleb Dorsey	Thos. Norwood	W. S. Cooper	J. M. Johnson	No election	J. W. Williams.	
Yuba.....	M. A. Woods	Edward Bynum	William Minis	Giles E. Sill	J. I. Underhill	W. J. Clark.	B. R. Dardy.	
	S. M. Bliss	B. Ellerman	A. P. Spear	J. R. Rileout	Jos. F. Johnson	Geo. W. Pierce	W. L. Lawrence Isaac Upham.	

*The Post Office address of each of the County Officers is the County Seat of the County in which he officiates. For list of County Seats, see page 68.

The term of each officer is for two years, except that of the County Judge, which is four years, from March 1, 1868.

The County Judge is *ex officio* Probate Judge, except in San Francisco County, where provision is made by law for that office. The County Clerk is Clerk of all the Courts in the County, except those created by municipal authority. He is also *ex officio* County Recorder and County Auditor, except in those counties which have, by special enactment, a County Recorder; in such cases, (except San Francisco County, where provision exists for that office being distinct and separate) the County Recorder is *ex officio* County Auditor.

Libraries, Public and Private, California.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the growing literary tastes of the people of this State is exhibited by the increase of libraries and literary associations, and the interest manifested generally in extending their sphere of usefulness.

The number of libraries in the State, with over 200 volumes each, is 50—containing an aggregate of nearly 150,000 volumes. This enumeration does not include School and Sunday School libraries, of which there are a number scattered throughout the State. The State Library, at Sacramento, contains over 30,000 volumes, many of which are exceedingly rare and valuable.

The Santa Clara College Library contains many rare works, and a number of valuable manuscripts. The public libraries of San Francisco are numerous and well supplied, that of the Mercantile Library Association numbering 26,000 volumes, Mechanics' Institute 10,000 volumes, and the Odd Fellows' Library nearly 18,000 volumes, including many valuable works relating to the early history of this coast. The records of these, and other institutions of a similar character, prove that Californians are essentially a reading people. Several of the hotels are supplied with ample libraries and reading-rooms,

furnished with all the leading papers, for the accommodation of their guests. One of these contains 5,000 volumes of standard works.

County Indebtedness, January 1, 1867.

The aggregate debt of the counties of the State, exclusive of the different cities, is as follows, viz.: Funded Debt..... Floating Debt..... Total, outstanding

Deduct assets on hand, cash, etc

Total	Funded Debt	Floating Debt	Total, outstanding	Deduct assets on hand, cash, etc
\$8,518,157	1,045,828			2,403,115
9,559,385				
Actual Debt, including San Francisco City.....				7,156,410
The aggregate debt of the different cities, exclusive of San Francisco, included in the County indebtedness, is estimated at....				2,500,000
Total City and County Debt.....				\$9,656,470

Official Returns of California.

Elections of 1860, 1861, 1863, and 1864.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1860.				GOVERNOR, 1861.			GOV'R, 1863.		PRES'T, 1864	
	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckenridge	Bell.	Stanford.	Conness.	McConnell.	Low.	Downey.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Alameda	1,033	513	481	62	1,932	511	356	1,404	804	1,470	811
Alpine										384	228
Amador	935	1,866	945	178	1,289	1,258	827	2,245	2,064	1,392	1,199
Butte	1,437	1,502	1,173	326	1,732	1,234	1,103	1,876	1,490	1,739	1,116
Calaveras	978	1,880	1,717	249	1,980	1,606	1,572	2,278	2,029	2,070	1,564
Colusa	258	235	386	73	348	198	581	479	564	274	425
Contra Costa	608	413	311	134	959	296	330	1,064	534	958	522
Del Norte	175	88	217	39	172	64	213	184	152	167	139
El Dorado	2,119	2,695	1,601	334	2,775	2,202	1,370	3,210	2,139	2,948	2,122
Fresno	53	22	271	123	54	78	316	83	378	92	359
Humboldt	335	444	232	20	402	360	205	502	196	423	262
Klamath	92	377	163	36	198	235	301	284	199	139	122
Lake					92	54	167			212	405
Lassen										318	236
Los Angeles	352	475	688	201	455	198	1,195	702	982	554	744
Marin	408	282	285	38	591	205	309	640	489	685	410
Mariposa	262	489	815	319	566	587	710	835	921	767	842
Mendocino	198	235	494	116	493	273	559	632	571	576	778
Merced	42	52	233	64	59	87	309	95	329	73	218
Mono					350	518	528	1,009	695	167	138
Monterey	206	233	246	4	499	305	235	522	507	415	364
Napa	441	518	679	141	767	277	553	898	660	735	592
Nevada	2,539	2,373	1,653	400	3,250	1,521	1,779	2,882	1,756	2,734	1,793
Placer	1,743	1,858	1,448	775	2,222	1,463	893	2,057	1,620	2,310	1,474
Plumas	458	503	453	211	659	602	517	1,288	766	828	669
Sacramento	2,670	2,836	1,684	352	3,264	2,836	1,127	3,553	1,944	4,193	1,763
San Bernardino	305	224	192	98	297	261	401	361	376	243	493
San Diego	81	29	148	8	122	52	90	116	132	97	197
San Francisco	6,825	4,035	2,560	940	10,728	3,178	1,243	9,261	5,452	12,667	8,352
San Joaquin	1,131	733	1,373	199	1,837	414	1,588	1,981	1,473	1,849	1,427
San Luis Obispo	148	120	155	.....	176	102	200	260	219	259	149
San Mateo	389	543	130	41	702	383	100	834	349	600	377
Santa Barbara	46	305	123	.....	131	436	24	481	143	343	80
Santa Clara	1,463	881	722	111	1,995	371	1,081	2,034	1,525	1,930	1,202
Santa Cruz	670	286	319	129	916	183	367	904	403	975	452
Shasta	464	1,094	585	252	626	1,976	628	936	617	909	562
Sierra	1,468	1,539	1,347	389	2,147	1,200	1,423	2,380	1,303	2,051	1,037
Siskiyou	955	1,503	760	516	1,163	1,280	717	1,053	999	924	957
Solano	681	603	746	292	1,449	456	689	1,521	1,124	1,245	908
Sonoma	1,236	611	1,467	449	1,608	379	1,616	1,700	1,712	2,026	2,336
Stanislaus	167	232	433	67	247	231	415	347	399	277	346
Sutter	403	441	440	40	558	291	570	718	679	677	586
Tehama	243	496	311	253	495	368	507	533	453	482	633
Trinity	593	885	516	153	888	777	608	785	604	653	461
Tulare	131	211	574	408	153	336	670	1,813	1,864	528	639
Tuolumne	1,638	1,503	2,034	372	2,025	976	1,636	610	715	1,589	1,566
Yolo	535	497	606	74	726	367	694	865	768	653	475
Yuba	1,665	1,360	1,874	159	2,014	859	1,425	1,989	1,393	1,871	1,333
Totals	38,739	38,020	33,975	9,136	56,036	30,944	32,750	60,124	44,482	59,531	43,863

Vote for Governor, 1849—Burnett, 6,634; Sherwood, 3,188; John A. Sutter, 2,201; John W. Geary, 1,475; W. M. Stewart, 619. Total, 14,117.
 For Governor, 1851—Bigler, 23,174; Reading, 22,733. Total, 45,907.
 For President, 1852—Pierce, 40,429; Scott, 35,760. Total, 76,169.
 For Governor, 1853—Bigler, 33,949; Waldo, 37,437. Total, 76,377.
 For Governor, 1855—Bigler, 46,220; Johnson, 51,157. Total, 97,377.
 For President, 1856—Buchanan, 53,365; Fillmore, 36,165; Fremont, 20,693. Total, 110,223.
 For Governor, 1857—Weller, 53,122; Stanly, 21,040; Bowie, 19,471. Total, 93,633.
 For Governor, 1859—Latham, 62,255; Stanford, 10,110; Currey, 31,298. Total, 103,663.

Official Returns.

Election of State Officers and Members of Congress—1867.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.		MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.						
	G. C. Gorham, U'n.	C. T. Fay, Repub.	H. H. Haight, Dem.	L. P. Jones, Union.	W. Holden, Dem.	T. G. Phelps, Union.	S. B. Axell, Dem.	Wm. Highby, Union.	Jas. W. Coffroth, Dem.	C. Hartson, Union.	Jas. A. Johnson, Dem.
Alameda.....	1,266	25	1,092	1,355	1,047			1,3-6	1,038		
Alpine.....	149	22	106	176	105			179	103		
Amador.....	1,076	29	1,358	1,147	1,345			1,151	1,347		
Butte.....	882	118	1,148	1,055	1,117					1,080	1,102
Calaveras.....	1,250	31	1,380	1,344	1,130			1,322	1,324		
Colusa.....	197	31	544	255	540					258	527
Contra Costa.....	719	21	599	767	579			765	565		
Del Norte.....	150	2	178	153	177					155	175
El Dorado.....	1,579	123	1,835	1,746	1,814			1,735	1,818		
Fresno.....	47		325	52	324	54	321				
Humboldt.....	657	11	393	690	376					693	371
Inyo.....	95	2	105	101	104	102	104				
Kern.....	164		385	175	379	172	381				
Klamath.....	136	5	215	143	213					145	213
Lake.....	221	6	508	234	507					234	503
Lassen.....	162	13	103	180	103					181	102
Los Angeles.....	727	6	989	736	987	742	984				
Marin.....	515	6	344	541	319					544	315
Mariposa.....	599	12	835	650	805	651	799				
Mendocino.....	512	6	898	513	901					555	874
Merced.....	52	1	255	55	252	56	253				
Mono.....	117	9	101	141	94			141	91		
Monterey.....	414	4	544	432	529	433	529				
Napa.....	655	25	750	733	720					736	707
Nevada.....	2,176	124	2,288	2,410	2,213			2,428	2,193		
Placer.....	1,672	132	1,590	1,910	1,533			1,907	1,424		
Plumas.....	781	24	708	830	699					834	698
Sacramento.....	1,677	470	2,141	2,341	1,981			2,232	2,025		
San Bernardino.....	234		426	241	422	248	418				
San Diego.....	82		179	83	178	89	173				
San Francisco.....	6,363	360	10,574	7,295	10,177	7,150	10,249				
San Joaquin.....	1,658	15	1,592	1,729	1,555			1,731	1,550		
San Luis Obispo.....	242	8	177	251	175	252	180				
San Mateo.....	427	3	355	452	343	435	360				
Santa Barbara.....	309		301	310	300	311	305				
Santa Clara.....	1,839	8	2,031	1,891	1,998	1,896	2,000				
Santa Cruz.....	868		703	945	648	921	672				
Shasta.....	541	48	512	592	508					612	498
Sierra.....	955	97	698	1,108	654					1,115	667
Siskiyou.....	744	34	985	821	962					829	959
Solano.....	1,155	30	1,228	1,265	1,173					1,256	1,178
Sonoma.....	1,625	11	2,565	1,699	2,525					1,639	2,519
Stanislaus.....	219	3	451	226	448	225	447				
Sutter.....	555	23	660	612	645					609	644
Tehama.....	326	3	373	344	366					345	367
Trinity.....	509	11	444	531	417					559	413
Tulare.....	255	3	618	249	618	252	618				
Tuolumne.....	1,068	16	1,350	1,124	1,321			1,116	1,308		
Yolo.....	573	101	796	712	784					711	782
Yuba.....	1,155	56	1,178	1,235	1,158					1,244	1,153
Totals.....	40,359	2,088	49,905	44,584	48,269	13,989	18,793	16,053	14,786	14,394	14,767

Total number of votes cast for Governor, 92,354, of which H. H. Haight received 49,905; Gorham, 40,359; Fay, 2,088, and scattering 2'; Haight's plurality over Gorham, 9,546; Haight's majority over all, 7,456. Total vote for Lieutenant Governor, 92,853, of which W. Holden received 48,269, and L. P. Jones 44,584; Holden's majority, 3,685.

An election for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Superintendent of Public Instruction was held October 16, 1867, at which R. T. Sprague, Democrat, received, for Judge, 38,389 votes, and John Curry, Union, received 35,070; Sprague's majority, 3,319. O. P. Fitzgerald, Democrat, received, for Superintendent of Schools, 37,327, and John Swett received 35,863; Fitzgerald's majority, 1,464. Total vote, about 73,490.

Table

Showing the Area and Population of the different States; the Congressional Apportionment of 1860, and the returns of the election for President, 1864.

STATES.	AREA. Square Miles.	POPULATION, 1860.			Members of Congress.	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.		
		Free.	Slave.	Total.		Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lincoln's Majority.
Alabama	50,722	529,121	435,080	964,201	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	52,198	324,335	111,115	435,450	3	....	....	....
California	155,500	379,994	....	379,994	3	62,134	43,841	18,293
Connecticut	4,674	460,147	....	460,147	4	44,691	42,285	2,406
Delaware	2,120	110,418	1,798	112,216	1	8,155	8,767	612
Florida	59,268	78,679	61,745	140,425	1	....	....	....
Georgia	58,000	595,088	462,198	1,057,286	7	....	....	....
Illinois	55,409	1,711,951	....	1,711,951	14	189,496	158,730	30,766
Indiana	33,809	1,350,428	....	1,350,428	11	150,422	130,233	20,189
Iowa	55,045	674,913	....	674,913	6	89,075	49,536	39,479
Kansas	78,418	107,206	....	107,206	1	16,441	3,691	12,750
Kentucky	37,680	930,201	225,483	1,155,684	9	27,786	64,301	36,515
Louisiana	41,259	376,276	331,726	708,002	5	....	....	....
Maine	31,766	628,279	....	628,279	5	68,114	46,992	21,122
Maryland	11,124	599,860	87,189	687,049	5	40,153	32,739	7,414
Massachusetts	7,800	1,231,066	....	1,231,066	10	126,742	48,745	77,997
Michigan	56,243	749,113	....	749,113	6	91,521	74,604	16,917
Minnesota	81,259	172,023	....	172,023	2	25,060	17,375	7,685
Mississippi	47,156	354,674	436,631	791,305	5	....	....	....
Missouri	67,380	1,067,081	114,931	1,182,012	9	72,750	31,678	41,072
Nevada	81,539	4,837	....	4,837	1	9,826	6,594	3,232
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073	....	326,073	3	36,400	32,871	3,529
New Jersey	8,320	672,635	....	672,635	5	60,723	68,024	7,301
New York	50,519	3,880,735	....	3,880,735	31	368,735	361,986	6,749
North Carolina	45,000	661,563	331,059	992,622	7	....	....	....
Ohio	39,964	2,339,502	....	2,339,502	19	265,154	205,568	59,586
Oregon	95,274	52,465	....	52,465	1	9,888	8,457	1,431
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115	....	2,906,115	24	296,391	276,316	20,075
Rhode Island	1,306	174,620	....	174,620	2	14,349	8,718	5,631
South Carolina	30,213	301,302	402,406	703,708	4	....	....	....
Tennessee	45,600	834,082	275,719	1,109,801	8	....	....	....
Texas	237,321	421,649	182,566	604,215	4	....	....	....
Vermont	9,056	315,098	....	315,098	3	42,419	13,321	29,098
Virginia	38,352	1,105,453	490,865	1,596,318	8	23,152	10,438	12,714
West Virginia	23,000	775,881	....	775,881	6	83,458	65,884	17,574
Wisconsin	53,924	775,881	....	775,881	6	83,458	65,884	17,574

Total area, inclusive of Territories, 2,819,811 square miles. Population, 1860, including Territories, (Slaves, 3,953,760) 31,443,322. Total representation in Congress, 242. Presidential vote, 1864: Lincoln, 2,223,035; McClellan, 1,811,754; total, 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281.

According to the best estimates, the total population of the United States, at the close of the present century, will amount to 100,000,000, as follows, viz: 1870, 42,328,432; 1880, 56,450,241; 1890, 77,266,989; 1900, 100,355,802.

CROPS UNITED STATES, 1867.—It is estimated that the crops of 1867 will be about forty per cent. greater than in 1860, as follows:

<i>Crops in 1860.</i>		<i>Estimated Crops in 1867.</i>	
Cotton, bales	4,676,000	Cotton, bales	2,500,000
Wheat, bush	173,104,924	Wheat, bush	272,500,000
Corn	838,792,746	Corn	1,300,000,000
Rye	21,101,380	Rye	27,000,000
Oats	172,643,185	Oats	230,000,000
Barley	15,825,898	Barley	21,000,000
Buckwheat	17,571,818	Buckwheat	23,000,000
Potatoes, bush	111,148,867	Potatoes	155,000,000
Rice	137,167,032	Rice	50,000,000
Tobacco, lbs	434,200,464	Tobacco, lbs	350,000,000
Cane Sugar	230,982,000	Cane Sugar	69,000,000
Hay, tons	13,833,642	Hay, tons	31,000,000

According to this table our agricultural products will be about forty per cent. greater than in the very prosperous season of 1860. If we compare values, the result is still more favorable to 1867.

Table

Showing the names of the Governors, with Term and Salary of each, and the Capitals of the different States and Territories; the time of holding State Elections, and meeting of the State Legislatures.

STATES.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Expires.	Salary	Legislature Meets.	*Time of State Election.
California.	Sacramento	Henry H. Haight.	Dec. 1871	7,000 \$	1st M. Dec.	1st W. Sept.
Connecti't	Hartford & New Haven.....	James L. English.	May, 1868	1,100	1st W. May	1st M. April
Delaware.	Dover.....	Gove Saulsbury ..	Jan. 1871	1,333	1st Tu. Jan.	2d Tu. Nov.
Illinois.	Springfield.....	Rich'd J. Oglesby ..	1869	1,500	1st W. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis.....	Conrad Baker	" 1869	1,500	2d M. Jan.	2d T. Oct.
Iowa	Des Moines.....	Samuel Merrill	1870	2,200	2d M. Jan.	"
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Sam'l J. Crawford	" 1869	2,500	2d Th. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
Kentucky.	Frankfort	J. W. Stevenson	Sept. 1871	2,500	1st M. Dec.	1st M. Aug.
Maine	Augusta.....	J. L. Chamberlain	Jan. 1869	1,500	1st W. Jan.	2d M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis.....	C. C. Cox, Acting	" 1869	3,000	"	1st Tu. Nov.
Massach's.	Boston	A. H. Bullock	" 1869	3,500	"	"
Michigan.	Lansing	Henry H. Crapo	1869	1,500	"	"
Minnesota.	St. Paul	Thos. C. Fletcher	1870	2,500	1st Tu. Jan	"
Missouri	Jefferson City	W. B. Marshall	" 1872	2,500	Last M. Dec...	"
Nebraska	Omaha City.....	David Butler .....	.....	2,500	.....	2d Tu. Oct.
Nevada	Virginia City.....	Henry G. Blasdel	Jan. 1871	6,000	1st M. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
N. Hamp'e.	Concord	Walter Harriman	June 1863	1,000	1st W. Jne.	2d Tu. Mar.
N. Jersey..	Trenton	Marcus L. Ward	Jan. 1869	3,000	2d Tu. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
New York.	Albany.....	Reuben E. Fenton	" 1869	4,000	1st Tu. Jan	"
Ohio.....	Columbus	R. B. Hayes	" 1870	1,800	1st M. Jan.	2d Tu. Oct..
Oregon	Salem	Geo. L. Woods	Sept. 1868	1,500	2d M. Sept.	1st M. June.
Pennsylv'a.	Harrisburg	John W. Geary	Jan. 1869	3,500	1st Tu. Jan	2d Tu. Oct..
R. Island	Providence and Newport	Amb. E. Burnside	May, 1868	1,000	May & Oct	1st W. April
Tennessee.	Nashville	Wm. G. Brownlow	Oct. 1869	2,000	1st M. Oct.	1st Th. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	John B. Page	Oct. 1868	1,000	2d Th. Oct.	1st Tu. Sept.
W. Virginia.	Wheeling	Arthur I. Bowman	Mar. 1869	2,000	3d Tu. Jan.	4th Th. Oct.
Wisconsin.	Madison	Lucius Fairchild	Dec. 1869	1,200	2d W. Jan.	1st Tu. Nov.
<i>Territories</i>						
Arizona	Prescott	R. C. McCormick .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Dakotah	Yancton	Newton Edmunds .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Idaho	Boise City	D. W. Ballard .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Montana	Virginia City	Green Clay Smith .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
N. Mexico.	Santa Fé	Robert Mitchell .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Utah	Great Salt Lake City.	Charles Durkee .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Washing'n	Olympia	George E. Cole .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....

* The several Governors and Members of Congress are chosen at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of term of each.

Product of Gold—Australia.

	Ounces.	Value at £4 pr oz.		Ounce .	Value at £ pr oz.
1851.....	145,146	£ 580,585	1859.....	2,280,9	9,128,800
1852.....	2,218,781	8,375,128	1860.....	2,155,6	8,626,640
1853.....	2,676,845	10,705,380	1861.....	1,967,4	7,869,680
1854.....	2,150,730	8,603,920	1862.....	1,658,2	6,622,828
1855.....	2,751,535	11,006,140	1863.....	1,625,8	6,507,488
1856.....	2,985,991	11,943,964	1864.....	1,544,6	6,277,776
1857.....	2,762,460	11,049,840	1865.....	1,543,8	8,175,204
1858.....	2,528,478	10,113,812	1866.....	1,480,5	5,928,948

Totals.....

32,480,137 131,516,133

The annual average production for the 15 years ending December 31, 1866, was 2,155,566 ounces, valued at £8,622,264. The annual production during the past five years has fallen off very materially, being only 1,570,834 ounces, against 2,447,933 ounces for the previous ten years.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals,

Published in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington Territory, with the Place and Time of Publication, Name of Publisher, etc., etc., December 30, 1867.

COUNTY.	NAME.	LOCALITY OF PUBLICATION.	WHEN ISSUED.	PUBLISHERS.
Alameda	Gazette	San Leandro	Weekly	Geo. B. Staniford.
"	News	Oakland	Dy & Wy	W. Gagan.
Alpine	Chronicle	Silver Mount'n	Weekly	R. M. & A. C. Folger.
"	Miner	Monitor	"	S. G. Lewis.
Amador	Dispatch	Jackson	"	John D. Page.
"	Ledger	"	"	Thos. A. Springer.
Butte	Courant	Chico	"	A. W. Bishop.
"	Press	"	"	E. B. Wilson.
"	Record	Oroville	"	Wm. De Mott.
Calaveras	Chronicle	Mokel'me Hill	"	Chronicle Publish'g Co.
"	Register	San Andreas	"	E. W. Bushyhead.
Colusa	Sun	Colusa	"	J. D. Spencer.
Contra Costa	Gazette	Pacheco	"	W. S. Green.
El Dorado	Pac. Cumb. Presbyter	Alamo	"	Bunker & Porter.
Humboldt	Mountain Democrat	Placerville	"	T. M. Johnston.
"	National Index	Eureka	"	Association.
Kern	Times	Havilah	"	J. E. Wyman.
Lake	Courier	Lakeport	"	A. D. Jones & Co.
Lassen	Clear Lake Courier	Susanville	"	J. H. F. Farley.
Los Angeles	Sage Brush	Wilmington	"	A. T. Bruce.
"	Journal	Los Angeles	Semi-Wy Weekly	Journal Association.
Marin	News	"	"	A. J. King & Co.
Mariposa	Republican	San Rafael	"	Jesse Yarnell.
"	Journal	Mariposa	"	Jerome A. Barney.
Mendocino	Democrat	Ukiah City	"	A. M. Swaney.
"	Herald	"	"	Reynolds & Co.
Merced	Herald	Snelling	"	Mat. Lynch.
Monterey	Democrat	Monterey	"	E. R. Budd & Co.
"	Gazette	"	"	Talbott & Wickham.
Napa	Register	Napa City	"	Rasey Biven.
"	Reporter	"	"	DcWitt Hubbell.
Nevada	Gazette	Nevada City	Weekly	R. T. Montgomery.
"	National	Grass Valley	Dy & Wy	Lank Higgins.
"	Transcript	Nevada City	Daily	E. F. Bean & Co.
"	Union	Grass Valley	"	National Printing Co.
Placer	Enquirer	Dutch Flat	Semi-Wy Weekly	Brown & Deal.
"	Herald	Auburn	"	Byrne & Mitchell.
"	Stars and Stripes	"	"	E. B. Boust.
Plumas	National	Quincy	"	W. H. Smith.
"	Union	"	"	W. A. Selkirk.
Sacramento	Bee	Sacramento	Dy & Wy	Association.
"	Record	"	Daily	W. W. Kellogg.
"	Rescue	"	Monthly	L. P. Davis & Co.
"	State Capital Reporter	Folsom	Dy & Wy	J. J. Keegan & Co.
"	Telegraph	Sacramento	Weekly	Association.
"	Union	San Bernard'o	D.W.&St	Bigler & Co.
San Bernar'do	Southern Guardian	San Francisco	Weekly	P. J. Hopper.
San Francisco	Abend Post	"	Daily	James Anthony & Co.
"	Alta California	"	D.W.&St	H. Hamilton.
"	Alta Cal'a Almanac	"	Annual	Leo Eloesser & Co.
"	Banner of Progress	"	"	F. MacCrellish & Co.
"	California China Mail	"	Annual	"
"	Cal. Christ'n Advocate	"	Weekly	B. Todd & Co.
"	California Demokrat	"	Monthly	F. Marriott.
"	California Farmer	"	Weekly	M. E. Church.
"	Cal. Illust'd Almanac	"	Daily	F. Hess & Co.
"	Cal. Police Gazette	"	Weekly	Warren & Co.
"	Californian	"	Annual	John Stratman.
"	Commercial Herald	"	Tri-Mo	F. S. Harlow & Bro.
"	Commercial Record	"	Tri-Wkly	Bogardus & Bowman.
"	Courrier de Sn Franc'o	"	D.W.&St	J. H. Carmany & Co.
"	Daily Critic	"	Daily	F. R. Voight.
"	Dramatic Chronicle	"	"	E. Derbec.
"	Elevator	"	"	Chas. DeLacy & Co.
"	Evangel	"	"	C. DeYoung & Co.
"	Evening Bulletin	"	Weekly	T. E. Bell.
			D.W.&St	Rev. Stephen Hilton.
				S. F. Bulletin Co.

COUNTY.	Name	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publishers.
San Francisco.	Evening Dispatch....	San Francisco.	Daily....	S. F. Dispatch Co.
"	Examiner.....	"	Dy & Wy	Moss & Co.
"	Golden City.....	"	Weekly.	J. McD. Foard & Co.
"	Golden Era.....	"	"	Brooks & Capp.
"	Guide	"	Tri-Wkly	B. C. Vandall.
"	Hebrew	"	Weekly.	P. Jacoby.
"	Hebrew Observer.....	"	"	W. Saalburg.
"	Irish News.....	"	"	Jeffrey Nunan.
"	L'Eco Della Patria.....	"	Semi-Wy	F. Biesta.
"	La Voz de Chile.....	"	Weekly.	F. Fierro.
"	Le National.....	"	"	T. Thiele & Co.
"	Mining and Scientific Press.....	"	"	Dewey & Co.
"	Monitor.....	"	"	Lyons & Barry.
"	Morning Call.....	"	Daily....	P. B. Forster & Co.
"	Musical Circular.....	"	Semi-Mo	W. S. Pierce.
"	Musical Monthly.....	"	Monthly.	M. Gray.
"	New Age.....	"	Weekly.	Odd Fellows' Pub. Co.
"	Norcross' Advertiser.....	"	Monthly.	Norcross & Co.
"	Nuevo Mundo.....	"	Semi-Wy	F. P. Ramirez.
"	Occidental and Vanguard.....	"	Weekly.	Association.
"	Our Mazepa.....	"	"	T. de M. Hylton.
"	Pacific	"	"	Committee.
"	Pacific Appeal.....	"	"	Anderson & Co.
"	Pac. Buis. Col. Review.....	"	Monthly.	E. P. Heald.
"	Pac. Med. & Surg'l. Jl.	"	"	H. H. Bancroft & Co.
"	Pacific Gospel Herald.....	"	"	Hallam, Craycroft & Co.
"	Pac. Coast Almanac.....	"	Annual.	H. G. Langley.
"	Pacific Hygiene.....	"	Monthly.	P. H. N. Association.
"	Christian Advocate.....	"	Weekly.	Committee.
"	Pac. Musical Gazette.....	"	Monthly.	Kohler, Chase & Co.
"	Real Estate Circular.....	"	"	C. D. Carter.
"	San Fran. News Letter.....	"	Weekly.	F. Marriott.
"	Social Voices	"	Monthly.	Y'ng People 1st Con. Soc.
"	Spectator	"	Weekly.	Klose & Fitzgerald.
"	Spirit of the Times.....	"	"	Chase & Boruck.
"	Stock Report.....	"	Daily....	Wheeler & Co.
"	Stratman's Pictorial.....	"	Annual.	John Stratman.
"	Sunday Mercury.....	"	Weekly.	Badlam & Shaeffer.
"	The Occident.....	"	"	H. H. Bancroft & Co.
"	The Spare Hour.....	"	Monthly.	H. H. Sawtelle.
"	Times.....	"	D.W.&St	Times Pub. Co.
"	Weekly Gossip.....	"	Weekly.	J. Walter Walsh.
"	Wilde's Real Estate Circular.....	"	Monthly.	F. B. Wilde.
"	World's Crisis.....	"	Semi-Mo	J. L. Hopkins.
San Joaquin..	Gazette	Stockton.....	Dy & Wy	Miller, Harrison & Shoaff
"	Herald	"	Daily....	William Biven.
"	Independent	"	Dy & Wy	Independent Pub. Co.
"	Messenger.....	Woodbridge...	Weekly.	George Crist.
San Mateo....	Gazette	Redwood City.	"	Scofield & Warren.
Santa Clara...	Argus	San José	"	W. A. January.
"	Mercury	"	"	Owen & Cottle.
"	News	Santa Clara...	"	J. M. Sullivan.
"	Patriot	San José	Dy & Wy	F. B. Murdoch.
San Luis Ob'po	Pioneer.....	San Luis Ob'po	Weekly.	Kooser & McPherson.
Santa Cruz....	Sentinel.....	Santa Cruz....	"	B. M. Cottle.
"	Pajaronian	"	"	G. T. Hoff & Co.
Shasta	Courier	Shasta.....	"	John J. Conmy.
Sierra	Mountain Messenger.....	Downieville...	"	Dewey & Vaughn.
Siskiyou	Journal	Yreka	"	Robert Nixon.
"	Union	"	"	William Irwin.
Solano	Chronicle	Vallejo.....	"	Leach & Gregg.
"	Herald	Suisun.....	"	O. B. Powers & Co.
"	Press	"	"	Geo. A. Gillespie & Co.
Sonoma	Recorder	Vallejo.....	"	Geo. A. Poor & Co.
"	Democrat	Santa Rosa.....	"	T. L. Thompson.
"	Democratic Standard.....	Healdsburg	"	Augustus Menefee.
"	Journal and Argus.....	Petaluma	"	Samuel Cassiday.
Sutter.....	Banner	Yuba City	"	J. A. Stuart & Co.
"	Sentinel	"	"	G. M. Hanson & Son.
Tehama	Independent	Red Bluff.....	"	Chas. D. Woodman.
"	Sentinel	"	"	A. Townsend.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publishers.
Trinity	Journal	Weaverville ..	Weekly .	David E. Gordon.
Tulare	Delta.....	Visalia	"	Briggs & Bowman.
"	Times	"	"	R. H. Shearer.
Tuolumne	Union Democrat	Sonora	"	Willian Arthur.
Yolo	Democrat	Woodland	"	W. A. Henry & Co.
Yuba	Appeal	Marysville	Dy & Wy	Appeal Association.
"	Telegraph	"	Daily....	Telegraph Association.

Oregon.

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publishers.
Benton	Gazette	Corvallis ..	Weekly .	W. B. Carter.
Clackamas	Enterprise	Oregon City ..	"	D. C. Ireland.
Douglas	Ensign	Roseburg ..	"	Gale & Bro.
Jackson	Sentinel	Jacksonville ..	"	B. F. Dowell.
"	Southren Oreg'n Press	"	"	F. R. Stuart & Co.
Lane	Guard	Eugene City ..	"	J. B. Alexander.
"	State Journal	"	"	H. R. Kincaid.
Linn	Democrat	Albany	"	Abbott & Brown.
Marion	Capital Chronicle	Salem	Weekly .	Wm. Pickett & Co.
"	Record	"	Daily....	J. H. Upton.
"	Unionist	"	Weekly .	D. W. Craig.
Multnomah	Herald	Portland	Dy & Wy	Wm. Morgan.
"	Oregonian	"	"	Herald Association.
"	Pacific Christian Advocate	"	Weekly .	H. L. Pittock.
"	Pioneer	"	"	Committee.
Umatilla	Press	Umatilla	"	Walther & Landenberger
Wasco	Mountaineer	Dalles	"	James M. Moore.
Yamhill	Courier	Lafayette	"	Wm. M. Hand.
				Johnson & Yates.

Nevada.

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication.	When Issued.	Publishers.
Esmeralda	Union.....	Aurora	Weekly .	J. W. Avard.
Humboldt	Register	Unionville	"	Berry & Perkins.
Lander	Reese River Reveille	Austin	Daily....	J. D. Fairchild & Co.
Nye	Reporter	Belmont	Weekly .	L. C. Fairchild & Co.
Ormsby	Appeal	Carson City	Daily....	Robinson & Mighels.
Storey	Enterprise	Virginia City	Dy & Wy	J. T. Goodman.
"	News	Gold Hill	"	Philip Lynch.
"	Trespass	Virginia City	"	W. J. Forbes.
Washoe	Eastern Slope	Washoe City	Weekly .	J. C. Lewis.

Washington Territory.

COUNTY.	Name.	Locality of Publication	When Issued.	Publishers.
Clarke	Register	Vancouver ..	Weekly .	M. G. Struve.
Jefferson	Message	Port Townsend ..	"	Al. Pettigrove.
King	Intelligencer	Seattle	"	S. L. Maxwell.
Thurston	Pacific Tribune	Olympia	"	R. H. Hewitt.
"	Standard	"	"	John M. Murphy.
Walla Walla	Statesman	Walla Walla ..	"	W. H. Newell.

Railroads in California.

With a comparatively sparse population, California can boast of a projected system of railroads, now partially completed, that under the circumstances is remarkable for so young a State. Settled originally by a people whose great inducement was the finding of precious metals, with view of only a temporary residence, the inducements to build rail roads were lacking, while money, from the precarious nature of business transactions, could only be had on short time and at exorbitant rates of interest. The first railroad built in the State was the Sacramento Valley Railroad, running from Sacramento city to the town of Folsom on the American River, a distance of $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This road was opened to traffic in 1857, and subsequently had connection with three other roads, viz: California Central, running to Lincoln, a distance of 19 miles; Sacramento, Placer and Nevada, running to Auburn Station, Placer county, a distance of 12 miles, and the Sacramento Valley and Placerville Railroad, running to Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, a distance of 26 miles. Of the California Central, 9 miles of track, between Folsom and Roseville (where the Central Pacific Railroad intersects) has been removed, and placed on the Yuba, a new road, or rather continuation from Lincoln to Marysville, of which 18 miles, to Wheatland, is now completed and in running order. The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad was taken up in 1864, and the materials were used in the construction of the Sacramento Valley and Placerville Railroad. Besides the above roads, the Central Pacific Railroad is now built from Sacramento a distance of 138 miles, of which 114 miles (to beyond the summit of the Sierra Nevadas) has been already run over, and only five miles are lacking completion to admit of trains running continuously to the line of the Truckee in the State of Nevada, 143 miles distance. This is being rapidly completed, and probably by May, 1868, if not earlier, trains will run through to that point. Of the other roads, the San Francisco and San Jose was completed in 1864, and trains have run constantly since that date between the two cities, a distance of 50 miles. One section of the Western Pacific Railroad (20 miles) has been built, and the officers of the Central Pacific Company, who have lately purchased the franchise, state that the road between San Jose and Stockton shall in 1868 be completed and run over, and soon after the balance of the road to Sacramento will be built. The California Northern Railroad, between Marysville and Oroville, a distance of 26 miles, was completed, and has been in operation since 1864. This road will form a portion of the California and Oregon Railroad, which is to run from Marysville to Oregon, a distance of 300 miles. The California Pacific Railroad, between Vallejo and Marysville, is now in process of construction. This road will be 80 miles in air line to Marysville, with a branch road 20 miles long running to Sacramento, a total distance of 62 miles. The Copperopolis Railroad, to run between Stockton and Copperopolis, a distance of 35 miles, has been partly built, but, owing to financial matters, is temporarily delayed completion. The San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, from Encinal to Vallejo Mills (26 miles) where it is to connect with the Western Pacific Railroad (to form a shorter route to San Francisco) is completed to Hayward's, a distance of 14 miles. The Oakland Railroad from Oakland Point to Clinton (4 miles) is completed. The Napa Valley Railroad, from Vallejo to Calistoga, 40 miles distance, has 12 miles of track in use, and the initiatory steps have been taken to build a road from Vallejo, via Sonoma Valley, to Healdsburg in Russian River Valley. From present appearances, this last road will be built and running within two years, as sufficient stock has been taken to insure its construction. The Southern Pacific Railroad, from San Jose to the Colorado River, a distance of 600 miles, has yet made no actual progress in building, but its commencement is promised in 1868. The system of railroads and portion built are as follows, with total length and miles completed:

Central Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to Fort Bridger.....	900	133
Sacramento Valley Railroad, from Sacramento to Folsom	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to San Jose.....	120	20
California Central Railroad, from Roseville to Lincoln.....	10	10
Yuba Valley Railroad, from Lincoln to Marysville.....	24	18
California Northern Railroad, from Marysville to Oroville.....	26	26
San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, from San Francisco to San Jose	50	50
San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, from Encinal to Vallejo Mills	26	14
Oakland Railroad, from Oakland Point to Clinton.....	4	4
Napa Valley Railroad, from Vallejo to Calistoga	40	12
California Pacific Railroad, from Vallejo to Marysville, with branch to Sacramento.....	100	..
California and Oregon Railroad, from Marysville to Oregon (less road built to Oroville as above).....	274	..
Southern Pacific Railroad, from San Jose to Colorado River.....	600	..
Copperopolis Railroad, from Copperopolis to Stockton.....	35	..
Healdsburg Railroad, from Vallejo to Healdsburg.....	..	..
Number of Miles completed.....	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	



United States Stamp Duties.

[Revised December 1, 1867.]

	Dol. cts.	Dol. cts.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT or proof of a Deed of Mortgage or other stamped instrument requires no stamp.		as promissory notes or inland bills.
Attesting or witnessing of papers requires no stamp.		[Checks of a Bank upon itself, for dividends or other purposes, require stamps.]
AGREEMENT, Contract, Appraisement, not otherwise specified, each sheet or piece of paper.....	0 05	BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Inland Bill, Draft, Money Order, Promissory Note, or any Memorandum, Check, Receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, \$100 or less.....
Renewal or continuance of an agreement or contract, same stamp as original instrument.		0 05
Agreement covers almost every conceivable written obligation wherein parties agree to do, or not to do, anything.		Over \$100, for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof
[If an instrument contains several agreements, contracts, or appraisements, which, if separate, would each require a stamp, it must be stamped accordingly, the aggregate amount for all.		0 05
ALTERATIVES—Each package, bottle, box, vial, pot, packet, or other inclosure, retailing at twenty-five cents or less.....		Foreign Bills of Exchange or Letters of Credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States, not drawn in sets of three or more, treat as Inland Bills.
Over 25 cents to 50 cents	0 01	[If in duplicate, both must be stamped.]
Over 50 cents to 75 cents	0 02	But in sets of three or more, every Bill of each set, if for \$100 or less
Over 75 cents to \$1.....	0 03	Over \$100, for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof
And for each additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof over \$1, an additional duty of.....	0 04	Bills, Drafts, Orders, etc., drawn or purporting to be drawn out of, but payable within, the United States, must, before acceptance or payment, be stamped as inland bills or promissory notes.
Anodynes, aromatic snuff, bitters, catarrh snuff, chemical preparations, cordials, cosmetics, dentifrice, glycerin lotions, perfumery, pills, tonic mixtures, vermifuge, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, hair oil, pomade, extracts, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, sirups, plasters, liniments, salves, and all other Specific, Patent or Proprietary Medicines, Preparations, or Compositions whatsoever, same rates of duty as alteratives.	0 02	[Penalty for omission, two hundred dollars.]
APPRAISEMENT—See Agreement.		BILL OF LADING or Receipt for Goods to be exported, (other than Charter Party) to foreign ports (except British North America). .
APPLICATIONS for, or any other paper relating to, Bounty, Pensions, or Back Pay, no stamp.		0 10
ASSIGNMENT of Mortgage, Lease, or Insurance Policy requires same stamp as original instrument		BILL OF SALE of a Vessel or Ship or any part thereof—consideration, \$500 or less
AMEROTYPES—See Photographs.		0 50
BANK CHECKS, Sight Drafts, Money Orders, sight or demand, drawn on any Bank, Banker, or Trust Company, for any sum of money whatsoever	0 02	Over \$500 to \$1000.....
Drawn on any other person or corporation, \$10 or less, no stamp.		1 00
Over \$10.....	0 02	Over \$1,000, for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof.....
[Confined solely to checks and drafts at sight or demand.]		0 50
Checks dated ahead require stamps		BOND for Indemnifying, for payment of money, \$1,000 or less....
		0 50
		Over \$1,000, for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof.....
		0 50
		Bond for performance of official duties.....
		1 00
		Bond, Personal, for security, same as mortgage (which see).
		Bond, for any other purpose not specified.....
		0 25
		BROKER'S NOTE, or mem. of sale by brokers.....
		0 10
		"BOND AND MORTGAGE" require but one stamp. See mortgage.
		BOUNTY, Back Pay and Pension Papers, exempt.
		BREWERS' STAMPS. Every Brewer must obtain from the Collector of the District in which his brewery is situated suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required

Dol. cts.	Dol. cts.
by law to be paid on hogsheads, barrels, halves, quarters, sixths and eighths of a barrel, and affix upon the spigot-hole or tap (of which there shall be but one) of each hogshead or other receptacle, in such way that such stamp or stamps will be destroyed upon the withdrawal of the liquor, or upon the introduction of a faucet or other instrument, such stamp to be canceled as directed in ordinary cases when affixed. Penalty for default, \$100 per barrel or package, and be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year.	acknowledgment. Deeds made in any foreign country must be stamped as above by party here to whom issued.]
CARDS—Playing Cards per pack, not exceeding 52 cards.....	CHARTER PARTY—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, vessel, or steamer of 150 tons burden or less.....
CERTIFICATE of Deposit—\$100 or less.....	Over 150 tons to 300 tons.....
Over \$100	Over 300 tons to 600 tons
Certificate of Stock in any Corporation.....	Over 600 tons burden.....
Certificate of Damage, or other document by Port Warden or Marine Surveyor.....	[Each copy of charter party contracts must be stamped.]
CERTIFICATE of profits, accumulations, or interest in any Corporation—less than \$10, no stamp; \$10 to \$50.....	Renewal or continuance requires same stamp as original charter.
Over \$50, and not over \$1,000	CONFESSIO OF JUDGMENT, or Cognovit—For \$100 or over.....
Over \$1,000, for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.....	[Except where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid.]
Certificates of weights or measurements, no stamp.	CIGAR LIGHTS—Each package containing more than 25, and not more than 50 lights.....
Certificate of the record of a deed, or other instrument in writing, no stamp.	Each additional 25 lights.....
Certificate of any other kind, not elsewhere specified.....	Containing 25 lights or less.....
[This includes every certificate that has or may have a legal value in Courts, (except those specially provided for) including certificate that a mortgage has been satisfied and paid, marriage, baptismal, burial, and other certificates; but certificates, warrants, orders, and drafts by one State, County, Town, or City Officer on another need not be stamped.]	DOCUMENTS from foreign countries must, before use, be stamped by the party to whom issued, like domestic instruments.
CLEARANCE—See Manifest.	DOUBLE INSTRUMENTS, or documents covering several matters, require a stamp for each that would demand a stamp if separate.
CONVEYANCE or Deed of Real Estate — If the consideration or value is \$500 or less.....	ENTRY OF GOODS at Custom House — 100 or less.....
\$500, and not exceeding \$1,000.....	Over \$100 to \$500.....
For every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.....	Over \$500
Deed of Trust for security, stamp same as mortgage (which see).	ENTRY FOR WITHDRAWING GOODS from bonded warehouse.....
Bond for a Deed—Bond stamp.....	FRICITION MATCHES—Each package of 100 matches or less
Sheriff's Deed requires conveyance stamp.	Over 100 and not over 200.....
Deed of Land to Widow, in lieu of dower, stamp for actual consideration.	Each additional 100 or fraction thereof.....
[No additional stamp required for	GAUGER'S RETURNS—For 500 gallons gross or less.....
	Over 500 gallons gross.....
	INSURANCE POLICY OR RENEWAL —Fire, Inland, or Marine—Premium \$10 or less.....
	Over \$10 and not over \$50.....
	Over \$50
	Life Insurance Policy, \$1,000 or less.....
	Exceeding \$1,000 to \$5,000
	Over \$5,000
	[But "life renewals" require no stamp, unless the policy has lapsed or expired by limitation; then it must be restamped.]
	Assignment or Transfer of Insurance Policy—Same stamp as original policy.
	Indorsements by which the terms of a policy are varied or changed in any respect, require agreement stamps.
	[But "indorsements" on open policies require no separate stamps.]

	Dol. cts.		Dol. cts.
An open policy requires but one stamp.....	0 50	PASSAGE TICKET within U. S., or to British North America, no stamp.	
"Certificates" issued from an open policy must bear insurance stamps.		Any other foreign port, \$35 or less	0 50
Insurance policies or tickets against injury by travel, no stamp.		Over \$35 and not over \$50	1 00
Deposit notes of mutual insurance companies, no stamp.		Over \$50, for each additional \$50 or fraction thereof.....	1 00
LEASE for House or Lands—If the rent or rental value is \$300 per annum or less.....	0 50	PATENT MEDICINES—See Alternatives.	
If over \$300, for each additional \$200 or fraction thereof.....		PENSION PAPERS, Applications, etc., exempt.	
[Assignment or transfer of a lease requires same stamp as original instrument, with increase of duty on consideration or value of the assignment. Acknowledging, witnessing, or attesting requires no additional stamp.]		PORT WARDEN'S PAPERS—See Certificate.	
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—See Probate of Will.		POWER OF ATTORNEY to sell or transfer Stocks, Bonds, or Scrip, or to collect dividends or interest thereon	0 25
LETTERS OF CREDIT—See Bills of Exchange, foreign.		Power of Attorney to sell, rent, or lease real estate	1 00
MORTGAGE, (real or chattel) Deed of Trust or Personal Bond for security—\$100 or less, no stamp.		Power of Attorney to receive or collect rents	0 25
Over \$100 and not over \$500	0 50	Power of Attorney or proxy to vote in any Corporation or Society election, except religious, charitable, literary, or cemetery.....	0 10
Over \$500 and not over \$1,000.....	1 00	Power of Attorney other than above specified.....	0 50
Over \$1,000, each additional \$500 or fraction thereof	0 50	Power of Attorney or other papers relating to applications for bounty, back pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time, no stamp.	
Assignment or transfer of a mortgage requires same stamp as original instrument.		Power of Attorney from foreign countries must, before using, be stamped by the party to whom issued, same as if issued here.	
"Upon every assignment or transfer of mortgage, the stamp duty upon the amount remaining unpaid thereon as is imposed upon a mortgage for same amount."		PROBATE OF WILL or letters testamentary or of administration, or on administrator or guardian bond, when the value of the estates and effects, real and personal, does not exceed \$1,000, no stamp shall be required.	
[But no additional for acknowledging, attesting, or witnessing.]		Over \$1,000 and not exceeding \$2,000	1 00
Mortgage with power to sell requires a power of attorney stamp in addition to the mortgage duty.		Over \$2,000, for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof.....	0 50
"Bond and Mortgage," or a note secured by mortgage, requires but one stamp duty; provided, that shall be the highest specified for either instrument.		PROMISSORY NOTE—\$100 or less ..	0 05
Release of a mortgage requires no stamp; but a certificate that it has been satisfied and paid requires a certificate stamp.....		Over \$100, each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.....	0 05
MANIFEST for Custom House entry or clearance to a foreign port (except British North America)—Vessels of 300 tons or less.....	0 05	See Bill of Exchange.	
Over 300 and not over 600 tons.....		PROTEST OF NOTE. Draft, Bill, Check, etc., or any Marine Protest	0 25
Over 600 tons.....		RECEIPT for Payment of Money, or any debt due—\$20 or less, no stamp.	
NOTE secured by mortgage requires but one stamp for both. See Mortgage.		Over \$20	0 02
OFFICIAL INSTRUMENTS, Documents, and Papers issued or used by officers of the U. S. or any State Government, exempt.		But if for satisfaction of mortgage, or judgment, or decree of Court, exempt.	
ORDER for payment of money—See Bank Check and Bills of Exch'ge.		[When two or more persons sign the same receipt, one or more stamps equal to the same stamps required may be affixed in lieu of said several stamps.]	
		RECEIPTS FOR PENSION MONEYS, exempt.	
		WARRANT OF DISTRESS, when	

Dol. cts.
amount of rent claimed is over
\$100..... 0 50

WARRANT OF ATTORNEY, accom-
panying a duly stamped bond or
note, no stamp.

WRIT, or other original process, to
commence suit in any Court of
Record, no stamp.

Writ, by a Court, not of Record—
for less than \$100, exempt.

\$100 or over, no stamp.

Writ or other process on appeal
from an inferior to a superior
Court, no stamp.

Writ, Summons, or other Process
issued by and returnable to a Jus-
tice of the Peace, Police, or Mu-
nicipal Court of similar jurisdic-
tion as to damages, in the same
State, or in suits by the U. S., or
any State, exempt.

WAX TAPERS, double the rate im-
posed upon friction or lucifer
matches.

Each adhesive stamp, when used, must
be canceled by the person affixing it, by
writing the initials of his name and the
date thereon, or by such other method as
the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
may prescribe.

State Stamp Tax.

PASSENGERS AND ATTORNEYS.

First Class.....	\$6 00
Second Class	4 00
Steerage.....	2 00
Attorneys.....	10 00

RATES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, POLI- CIES OF INSURANCE, ETC.

Amounts Taxed.	Bills of Ex- change.	Letters of Credit.	Policies of Insurance.
\$ 20 to 50...	\$ 0 08	\$ 0 08	\$ 0 04
50 to 100...	0 20	0 20	0 10
100 to 150...	0 30	0 30	0 15
150 to 200...	0 40	0 40	0 20
200 to 300...	0 60	0 60	0 30
300 to 400...	0 80	0 80	0 40
400 to 500...	1 00	1 00	0 50
500 to 750...	1 40	1 40	0 70
750 to 1,000...	2 00	2 00	1 00
1,000 to 1,500...	3 00	3 00	1 50
1,500 to 2,000...	4 00	4 00	2 00
2,000 to 3,000...	6 00	6 00	3 00
3,000 to 4,000...	8 00	8 00	4 00
4,000 to 5,000...	10 00	10 00	5 00
5,000 to 7,000...	14 00	14 00	7 00
7,000 to 10,000...	20 00	20 00	10 00
10,000 to 15,000...	30 00	30 00	15 00
15,000 to 20,000...	38 00	38 00	19 00
20,000 to 30,000...	56 00	56 00	28 00
30,000 to 50,000...	90 00	90 00	45 00
50,000 to 100,000...	175 00	175 00	87 00
Above ..100,000....	200 00	200 00	100 00

Policies of insurance, (Occidental ex-
cepted) if for nine and not less than six
months, three-fourths of the above rates;
if for six and not less than three months,
one-half the above rates; and if for three
months or less, one-fourth of the above
rates.

Measures, Not Men.

Men are often measured by weight of
intellect or character, which is very diversi-
fied, but not more than the weights and
measures of men in different regions, by
which they measure merchandise and
produce to one another. For instance, a
BARREL MEASURE. What is it? This it
is, when selling the following articles:

Cider and other liquids, 30 gallons.
Rice, 600 lbs. Flour, 196 lbs. Powder,
25 lbs. Corn, as bought and sold in Ken-
tucky, Tennessee, etc., 5 bushels of shelled
corn. As bought and sold at New Or-
leans, a flour barrel full of ears. Potatoes,
as sold in New York, a barrel con-
taining $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. Pork, a barrel is 200
lbs., distinguished in quality by "clear,"
"mess," "prime." A barrel of beef is
the same weight.

A barrel of salt, in one place, is 280 lbs.,
and in another "five bushels," though in
measuring the bushel cubic inches are not
resorted to, but pounds, arbitrarily call-
ing a bushel of salt 56 lbs. in one place,
and 50 lbs. in another.

A BUSHEL MEASURE.—The legal bush-
el of America is the old Winchester
measure of 2,150.42 cubic inches. The
imperial bushel of England is 2,218.142
cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels
are about equal to 33 of ours.

Although we are all the time talking
about the price of grain, etc., by the
bushel, we sell by weight as follows:

Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover
seed, 60 lbs. Corn, rye, flax seed, and
onions, 56 lbs. Corn on the cob, 70 lbs.
Buckwheat, 52 lbs. Barley, 48 lbs.
Hemp seed, 44 lbs. Timothy seed, 45 lbs.
Castor beans, 46 lbs. Oats, 35 lbs. Bran,
20 lbs. Blue grass seed, 14 lbs. Salt: the
real weight of coarse salt is 85 lbs. Dried
apples, 24 lbs. Dried peaches, 33 lbs., ac-
cording to some rules; but others are 22
lbs. for a bushel; while in Indiana dried
apples and peaches are sold by the heap-
ing bushel. So are potatoes, turnips,
onions, apples, etc., and in some sections
oats. A bushel of corn in the ear is three
heaped half bushels, or four even full.

In Tennessee, a hundred ears of corn is sometimes counted as a bushel. At Chester, England, a bushel is 32 gallons; at Carlisle, 24 gallons; at Penrith 16 gallons; at Abbington, 9 gallons.

A hoop 18½ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A box 12 inches square, 7 and 7 1-32 deep, will hold half a bushel. A heaping bushel is 2,815 cubic inches.

A GALLON MEASURE.—An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stands at 30°. This is 277,274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and “beer measure” 282 inches.

LAND MEASURE.—An English imperial acre is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square 13 rods upon each side is commonly counted an acre; it is 9 rods over measure. A square 22 yards upon each side is one-tenth of an acre.

The following gives the comparative size in square yards of acres in different countries:

English acre, 4,840 square yards; Scotch 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzig, 6,650; France, (hectare) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen) 8,053.

This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries. Our land measure is that of England.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square.

A section, 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	<small>NW SW SE</small>	<small>NE</small>
7	8	9	10	11		12
18	17	16	15	14		13
19	20	21	22	23		24
30	29	28	27	26		25
31	32	33	34	35		36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which are named by the cardinal points,

as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40-acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun, the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

A MILE MEASURE.—A standard English mile, which is the measure that we use, is 5,280 feet in length, 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A strip one rod wide and one mile long, is two acres. By this it is easy to calculate the quantity of land taken up by roads, and also how much is wasted by fences.

The following table shows the length of miles in different countries, compared with the English mile:

Scottish (ancient)	.....	1 m.	224 yds.
Irish (ancient)	.....	1	480
German (short)	.....	3	1,570
German (long)	.....	5	1,326
Hanoverian	.....	6	999
Tuscan	.....	1	48
Russian	.....	4	1,197
Danish	.....	4	1,204
Dantzig	.....	4	1,435
Hungarian	.....	5	313
Swiss	.....	5	353
Swedish	.....	6	1,140
Arabian	.....	1	380
Roman, (modern)	132 yards less than the English mile.		

A League Measure.

English league	.....	3 m.
French league	.....	3
French posting league	....	2
Spanish judicial league	... 2	743 yds.
Spanish common league	. 5	1,115
Portuguese league	.....	376
Flanders league	.....	31,480
.....	3	1,584

Other Measures.

Russian werst	.....	1,167 yds.
Turkish bein	.....	1 m.
Persian parasang	.....	66

“A Sabbath day's journey,” 1,155 yards, which is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

“A day's journey.” 33½ miles.

“A reed,” 10 ft. 11½ inches.

“A palm,” 3 inches.

“A fathom,” 6 feet.

A Greek foot is 12½ inches.

A Hebrew foot is 1·212 of an English foot.

A cubit is two feet.

A great cubit is 11 feet.

An Egyptian cubit is 21·888 inches.

A span is 10·944.

BOARD MEASURE.—Boards are sold by superficial measure, at so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one-fourth to the price of each quarter inch thickness over an inch.

GRAIN MEASURE IN BULK.—Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the height, and divide

by 2,150, and you have the contents in 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch pints is a FARLOT of wheat bushels.

If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches and divide by 2,818.

A TUN WEIGHT.—In this city, a tun is 2,000 lbs. In most places a tun of hay, etc., is 2,240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the tun by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs. per cwt.

A tun of round timber is 40 cubic feet; of square timber, 54 cubic feet.

"A quarter" of corn or other grain sold by the bushel, is eight imperial bushels, or a quarter of a tun.

A TUN of liquid measure is 252 gallons.

BUTTER is sold avoirdupois weight, which compares with troy weight as 144 to 175, the troy pound being that much the lightest. But 175 troy ounces equal 192 of avoirdupois.

A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; a tub of butter is 84 lbs.

The KILOGRAMME of France is 1,000 grammes, and equal to 2 lbs. 2 oz. 4 grs. avoirdupois.

A BALE of COTTON in Egypt is 90 lbs.; in America a commercial bale is 400 lbs.; though put up to vary from 280 to 720 in different localities.

A bale or bag of Sea Island cotton is 300 lbs.

WOOL.—In England, wool is sold by the sack or boll of 22 stone; which, at 14 lbs. the stone, is 308 lbs.

A pack of wool is 17 stone 2 lbs., which is rated as a pack load for a horse. It is 240 lbs. A tod of wool is 2 stone of 14 lbs. A wey of wool is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tod. Two weys a sack. A clove of wool is half a stone.

The STONE WEIGHT, so often spoken of in English measures, is 14 lbs. when weighing wool, feathers, hay, etc.; but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, etc., is only 8 lbs.

HAY.—In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 lbs. of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs. A load of hay is 36 trusses.

In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a tun of hay is either 2,000 lbs. or 2,240, according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a tun.

A LAST is an English measure of various articles.

A last of soap, ashes, herrings, and some similar things, is 12 barrels.

A last of corn is 10 quarters.

A last of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

A last of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs.

A last of wool, 12 sacks.

A SCOTCH PINT contains 105 cubic inches, and is equal to 4 English pints

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch pints is a FARLOT of wheat.

COAL.—A chaldron is 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or by measure, 36 heaped bushels. A heaped bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 lbs., making 2,880 lbs. to the chaldron.

WOOD.—A cord of wood is 128 solid feet, in this country and England. In France it is 576 feet. We cord wood 4 ft. long, in piles 4 feet by 8.

In New Orleans, wood is retailed by the pound, and to a limited extent in New York. It is also sold by the barrel. A load of wood in New York is 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or one-third of a cord.

Wood is sold in England by the stack, skid, quintal, billet, and bundle.

A STACK is 108 solid feet, and usually piled 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide.

A QUINTAL of wood is 100 lbs.

A SKID is a round bundle of sticks, 4 feet long. A one notch skid girts 16 inches. A two notch skid 23 inches. A three notch skid 28 inches. A four notch skid 33 inches. A five notch skid 38 in.

A BILLET of wood is a bundle of sticks 3 feet long, and girts 7, 10, or 14 inches; and these bundles sell by the score or hundred.

FAGGOTS OF WOOD are bundles of brush 3 feet long, 2 ft round. A load of faggots is 50 bundles.

All wood should be sold by the pound.

A PERCH OF STONE is 25 cubic feet in a pile, or 22 feet in a wall. Three pecks of lime and two-thirds of a one-horse cart load of sand are used to a perch of stone.

A Cubic Foot Weight.

Sand or loose earth	95 lbs.
Compact earth	124
Strong clay	127
Pure clay	135
Stones and clay	160
Stone masonry	205
Brick	125
Cast iron	450
Steel	489
Copper	486
Lead	709
Silver	654
Gold	1,203
Platinum	1,218
Glass	180
Water	62
Tallow	59
Oak timber	73
Mahogany	66
Cork	15
Air	0.0753

In the above, fractions are discarded. Half rotted stable manure 56 lbs. If coarse or partly dry 48

A load of manure is 36 cubic feet, and will average 2,016 lbs. of the first, and 1,728 lbs. of the second. Eight loads of 2,016 lbs. will give 108 lbs. to the rod, and less than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the square foot. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

State of Oregon.**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Geo. L. Woods.....	Governor	Salem	\$1,500	Sept., 1870
Samuel E. May	Secretary of State.	"	1,500	"
Edwin N. Cook	Treasurer	"	800	"
W. A. MacPherson	State Printer	"	Fees	"
P. L. Willis	State Librarian	"	\$500	Sept., 1868

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

District .	Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Fifth ..	J. G. Wilson	Chief Justice	Dalles	\$2,000	Sept., 1868
Second ..	R. E. Stratton	Associate Justice	Eugene City.	2,000	" 1870
Third ..	R. P. Boise	" "	Salem	2,000	" 1870
First ..	P. P. Prim	" "	Jackson's le.	2,000	" 1872
Fourth ..	W. W. Upton	" "	Portland ...	2,000	" 1874

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THEM.

1st Dist.—Jackson and Josephine. 4th Dist.—Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook and Washington.
 2d Dist.—Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane.
 3d Dist.—Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill. 5th Dist.—Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wasco.

TERMS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

BAKER COUNTY.....	Fourth Monday in May, and first Monday in November.
BENTON COUNTY.....	Second Monday in April, and November.
CLACKAMAS COUNTY.....	Third Monday in March, and Fourth Monday in October.
CLATSOP COUNTY.....	Fourth Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in October.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	Third Tuesday in April.
COOS COUNTY.....	Fourth Monday in May.
CURRY COUNTY.....	First Monday in June.
DOUGLAS COUNTY.....	Second Monday in May and October.
GRANT COUNTY.....	Second Monday in June, and third Monday in October.
JACKSON COUNTY.....	Second Monday in February, June, and November.
JOSEPHINE COUNTY.....	Second Monday in April, and fourth Monday in October.
LANE COUNTY.....	Third Monday in April, and fourth Monday in October.
LINN COUNTY.....	Fourth Monday in March and October.
MARION COUNTY.....	Second Monday in March and fourth Monday in June and November.
MULTNOMAH COUNTY.....	Second Monday in February, June and November.
POLK COUNTY.....	Fourth Monday in April, and third Monday in Nov.
TILLAMOOK COUNTY.....	Attached to Clackamas, for judicial purposes.
UMATILLA COUNTY.....	Second Monday in May, and third Monday in Nov.
UNION COUNTY.....	Third Monday in May, and second Monday in Nov.
WASCO COUNTY.....	Third Monday in April, fourth Monday in June, and second Monday in December.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	Third Monday in May and October.
YAMHILL COUNTY.....	Second Monday in April and November.

The State election is held on the first Monday of June, and every four years thereafter. The term of the State officers is four years.

TERMS OF THE COUNTY COURTS

Are held in the several counties as follows: In the Counties of Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Union, Washington and Yamhill, on the first Monday in each month.

In the Counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Tillamook and Umatilla, on the first Monday in January, April, July and September.

T A B L E

Showing the County Officers of the different Counties of Oregon.

COUNTY.	County Seat.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	District Attorney.	Sheriff.
Baker.....	Auburn....	Neill Johnson.	Joseph Shinn.	C R Mcigs....	J W Virtue.
Benton.....	Corvallis....	T B Odeneal.	B W Wilson....	J F Watson....	J Brownson.
Clackamas....	Oregon C'y.	W T Matlock.	J M Bacon....	M F Mulkey....	W P Burns.
Clatsop.....	Astoria....	Phil Callender.	J G Hustler....	M F Mulkey....	A Montgomery.
Columbia....	St. Helens.	Seth Pope....	W Pickering.	M F Mulkey....	J Peacher.
Coos.....	Empire C'y.	Sam'l S Mann.	D Morse, Jr.	J F Watson....	A J Moody.
Curry.....	Ellensburg.	Robert Moore.	S Rothenheim.	J F Watson....	M Riley.
Douglas.....	Roseburg....	C Gaddis....	R A Cowles....	J F Watson....	Leonard Howe.
Grant.....	Cañon C'y.	C M Miller....	M Goodwin....	J H Slater....	Thos Howard.
Jackson.....	Jacksou'e	L J C Duncan.	W H S Hyde....	J R Neil....	W A Owen.
Josephine.....	Kerbyville	C Caldwell....	R J Forbes....	J R Neil....	T F Floyd.
Lane.....	Eugene Cy	J J Walton.	J W Skaggs....	J F Watson....	Jos Meador.
Linn.....	Albany....	Burt Morris....	A W Stannard....		Harvey Smith.
Marion.....	Salem....	J C Peebles....	Geo A Edes....	P C Sullivan....	J J Murphy.
Multnomah....	Portland....	P A Marquam.	H C Coulson....	M F Mulkey....	Jacob Stitzel.
Polk.....	Dallas....	W C Whitson.	J I Thompson....	P C Sullivan....	Joseph Liggett.
Tillamook....	Lincoln.	Sam'l Speer.	T C Randall....	M F Mulkey....	T J Stilwell.
Umatilla....	Umatilla....	R B Morford....	R H Baskett....	J H Slater....	F Maddock.
Union.....	LaGrande....	S Alberson....	E S McComas....	J H Slater....	A C Craig.
Wasco.....	Dalles....	O M Denny....	F S Holland....	J H Slater....	A W Ferguson.
Washington....	Hillsboro....	Hyer Jackson.	TD Humphrey	M F Mulkey....	J C Moore.
Yamhill.....	Lafayette.	J W Cowls....	S C Adams....	P C Sullivan....	L L Whitecomb.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Treasurer.	Assessor.	Surveyor.	Supt. Schools.
Baker.....	George Brattam.	P R Williams....	M J Hindman....	Levi Gratton.
Benton.....	George B Waters.	W Garlinghouse.	G Mercer....	E Woodward.
Clackamas....	J E Hurford....	C O Boynton....	E T T Fisher....	N W Randall.
Clatsop.....	C L Parker....	J W Gerheart....	J W Gerheart....	R R Speden.
Columbia....	J W Woodard....	J A Carr....		
Coos.....	Henry Wyckoff.	E D Sewall....	James Aiken....	Anson Rogers.
Curry.....	John Dewey....	Daniel Cooley....	F W Colebrook....	Thomas Sharp.
Douglas.....	A J Jones....	F M Johnson....	John Littlerell....	T F Royal.
Grant.....	F C Sels....	W B Whittier....	J Knisley....	Eli Lester.
Jackson.....	David Linn....	S J Day....	W J Plymale....	L T Davis.
Josephine.....	John Bolt....	W N Saunders....		W Chapman.
Lane.....	T Mulholland....	Geo Duncan....	W H Odell....	J Matlock.
Linn.....	Joseph Nixon....	Geo Huston....	H J C Averill....	C A Ferguson.
Marion.....	Samuel Headrick.	H D Mount....	T W Davenport....	L J Powell.
Multnomah....	D W Williams....	John Dolan....	C W Burrage....	G H Atkinson.
Polk.....	Wm Howe....	J L Ladd....	Samuel Buch....	Thomas Butler.
Tillamook....	G W Miller....	L M Gosney....		S D Powell.
Umatilla....	Thomas Flitcroft.	S P Whitley....	E A Wilson....	A J Sturtevant.
Union.....	M A Murray....	T B Heskett....	M C Israel....	Terry Tuttle.
Wasco.....	A W Buchanan....	H Corum....	W I Newcomb....	E P Fitzgerald.
Washington....	L Patterson....	J T Scott....	W E Smith....	O G Harpending.
Yamhill.....	C Eckles....	David Smith....	A S Watt....	John Spencer.

DEBT OF THE STATE, 1867.

Bonds, Bounty, 1864, (7 per cent.) \$135,000; Bonds, Bounty, Relief, 1866, (7 per cent.) \$83,474. Total, \$218,474.

State of Nevada.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Henry G. Blasdel	Governor	Carson City	\$6,000	Jan., 1871
Jas. S. Slingerland	Lieut. Governor	" ..	\$10 pr. dm.	"
C. N. Noteware	Secretary of State	" ..	\$3,600	"
W. K. Parkinson	Controller	" ..	3,600	"
Eben. Rhoades	Treasurer	" ..	3,600	"
Robt. M. Clarke	Attorney-General	" ..	2,500	"
S. H. Marlette	Surveyor-General	Virginia City.	1,200	"
A. N. Fisher	Superint'nt Public Instruction	Carson City	2,000	"
Jos. E. Eckley	State Printer	" ..	Fees	Jan., 1869
Thomas Wells	Governor's Private Secretary	" ..	\$2,400	At will.

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.	Term Expires.
H. O. Beatty	Chief Justice	Virginia City.	\$7,000	Jan., 1869
J. Neely Johnson	Associate Justice	Carson City	7,000	" 1871
J. F. Lewis	" "	" ..	7,000	" 1873
Alfred Helm	Clerk	" ..	Fees	" 1871

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District.	Name of Incumbent.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
1st	Richard Rising	Virginia City	January, 1871.	\$7,000
2d	Samuel H. Wright ..	Carson City	" 1871.	5,000
3d	Charles N. Harris ..	Washoe City	" 1871.	5,000
4th	William Haydon ..	Dayton	" 1871.	4,500
5th	George G. Berry ..	Unionville	" 1871.	3,200
6th	William H. Beatty ..	Austin	" 1871.	5,000
7th	Benjamin F. Curler ..	La Plata	" 1871.	3,600
8th	S. H. Chase	Aurora	" 1871.	3,000

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME.

1st Dist.—Storey.

5th Dist.—Humboldt.

2d Dist.—Ormsby and Douglas.

6th Dist.—Lander.

3d Dist.—Washoe and Roop.

7th Dist.—Nye and Churchill.

4th Dist.—Lyon.

8th Dist.—Esmeralda.

The State election takes place first Tuesday of November, 1868, and every two years thereafter. The term of the State officers is four years, commencing with the first Monday in December after the election. For list of U. S. officers in the State, see page 38; Post Offices, page 36.

TERMS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

CHURCHILL COUNTY—First Monday of March, July and November.					
DOUGLAS	"	"	"	February, May, August and November.	
ESMERALDA	"	"	"	February, May, August and November.	
HUMBOLDT	"	"	"	April, August and December.	
LANDER	"	"	"	March, June, September, and December.	
LYON	"	"	"	March, June, September, and December.	
NYE	"	"	"	January, April and August.	
ORMSBY	"	"	"	March, June, September and December.	
STOREY	"	"	"	January, March, June, and October.	
WASHOE AND ROOP CO'S	"	"	"	February, May, August and November.	

TABLE

Showing the County Officers of the different Counties of Nevada.

COUNTY.	County Seat.	County Clerk.	District Attorney.	Sheriff.	Treasurer.
Churchill ...	La Plata ...	W C Grimes ...	Benj Curler ...	J G Hughes ...	W Goodell.
Douglas....	Genoa.....	S A Kinsey....	H Doyle	H P Burnham.	H Van Sickle.
Esmeralda ...	Aurora ...	J S Jamison ...	W M Boring ...	D G Francis ...	J G McClinton.
Humboldt ...	Unionville ...	J D Minor ...	O R Leonard ...	J M Woodw' th	M P Freeman.
Lander	Austin	C T Spiers ...	H Mayenbaum	B F Sanborn ...	Jesse Beene.
Lincoln					
Lyon.	Dayton ...	D K Kendrick ...	W M Gates ...	Geo W Shaw ...	B F Carrick.
Nye	Ione.....	J M Bellinde ...	G W Merrill ...	A Ranney ...	Wm Locher.
Ormsby	Carson C'y	M J Ashmore ...	S C Duson ...	I G Smith ...	H S Mason.
Roop					
Storey	Virginia Cy	J V A Lansing ...	W W Bishop ...	P Mulcahy ...	M L Dexter.
Washoe	Washoe Cy	M L Yager ...	Thos Fitch ...	W H Thurman	J P McFarland

COUNTY OFFICERS—continued.

COUNTY.	Assessor.	Surveyor.	Public Administrator.	Superintendent Public Schools.
Churchill	W G Lee	W A Jackson		George Nichol.
Douglas....	S C Chase	Abraham Lash		J McLean.
Esmeralda ...	J P Hale	W McBride	Henry Keever	Larkin Smith.
Humboldt ...	M W Haviland ...	P K Roots	W F Stevens	I C Negus.
Lander	A E Titus	T J Read	W Pryde	J M Massey.
Lincoln				
Lyon	David L Smith ...	John Day	J Laverty	J C Hazlett.
Nye	Stephen Roberts ...	D S Child	C E Ashburn	B W Crowell.
Ormsby	Geo W Chedick ..	Abraham Curry	G A Sears	B F Bivens.
Roop				
Storey	A M Kruttschmitt	Geo Hunt	C Gartrell	John A Collins.
Washoe	Thornton A Reed.	Orvis Reing	N Holmes	A F Hitchcock.

QUARTZ MILLS.

The number of quartz mills in operation in this State, January, 1867, is one hundred and fifty-six, of which one hundred and eighteen are propelled by steam, twenty-three by water, and fifteen by steam and water. The aggregate number of stamps is two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven. The cost of machinery and the works connected with the different mills is estimated at nine millions four hundred and two thousand dollars.

FINANCES—STATE DEBT, 1867.

The State Debt, exclusive of Territorial liabilities assumed, approximates \$278,000 in coin. Of this amount there will be due, February 1st, 1867, \$218,000, and of floating debt, \$60,000. The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1866, was \$51,000. The total receipts during the last fiscal year, from all sources, were \$425,000. The total disbursements were \$320,000. The balance on hand, in all the different funds, is about \$156,000, mostly in currency. (Governor's Message, 1866-7.)

Table

Exhibiting the County Seat of the different Counties, Estimated Population 1863, Vote 1865 and 1866, etc., of Nevada.

Counties.	County Seats.	Estimated Pop. 1863.	Vote, 1865.	Vote, 1866.		Valuation of Prop. 1865.
				Blasdell, Union.	Winters, Dem.	
Churchill	La Plata	-----	128	112	107	\$335,768
Douglas	Genoa	1,500	206	273	70	1,029,849
Esmeralda	Aurora	4,000	216	208	122	845,498
Humboldt	Unionville. . . .	4,500	143	192	115	385,460
Lander	Austin	6,500	855	780	758	2,154,994
*Lincoln						
Lyon	Dayton	3,500	401	474	284	2,581,765
Nye	Ione	-----	87	281	246	190,206
Ormsby	Carson City	3,500	495	460	279	1,995,792
*Roop						
Storey	Virginia City	18,000	2,712	1,718	1,585	6,924,483
Washoe	Washoe City	3,500	429	628	540	2,254,461
Totals		45,000	5,672	5,126	4,106	\$18,698,276

* New County.

At the Presidential Election in 1864, the total vote was 16,420, of which Lincoln received 9,826 votes, and McClellan 6,594. Union majority, 3,232.

AREA AND RESOURCES OF NEVADA.

The State of Nevada extends from the thirty-seventh to the forty-second degree of north latitude, and from the thirty-eighth to the forty-third degree of longitude, west from Washington. It comprises within its present limits an area of about 81,539 square miles, or 52,184,960 acres, 832,000 of which are covered by the water of the various lakes in the State, leaving a total land area of 51,352,960 acres. By an Act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1866, there was added to this State on the east all the territory lying between the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth degrees of longitude west from Washington, and extending from the thirty-seventh to the forty-third degrees of north latitude, embracing 18,000 square miles, or 11,520,000 acres. The same Act contained a further enlargement of the boundaries of the State, contingent upon the action of the Legislature.

It is owing solely to her rich mineral resources that this young State has already attained a prominent position among the members of the Federal Union, and it is her inexhaustible silver lodes that constitute her principal wealth. Although the first discovery of silver in Nevada was made by the brothers Grosch, in 1852, owing to the untimely death of these parties, nothing definite was arrived at until the discovery of a rich deposit of sulphuret of silver in June, 1859, by some parties engaged in placer mining near the present site of Virginia City. Immediately following this discovery, the rich lode which has become famous throughout the world as the Comstock, was claimed for miles, and an excitement fully equal to that caused by the first discovery of gold in California was the result. A large population streamed in, mines were opened, mills built, and an unprecedented activity prevailed in every branch of business. While this excitement has, to a great extent, gradually quieted down, the mills of Nevada still continue to send forth a large amount of bullion, and the quantity of silver bricks, instead of diminishing, is steadily on the increase. Vast as have been the results from the silver mines of Nevada, they are but the type of what is destined to follow. The proposed Sutro Tunnel to drain the Comstock ledge—an enterprise to which the General Government seems disposed to lend its fostering aid, will largely enhance the silver product of this State, and add greatly to the material wealth of the country. While it is estimated that the entire cost of this work will not exceed \$2,000,000, it is confidently anticipated that the net annual profits will amount to \$2,500,000. The entire yield from the Comstock Lode, during the year 1866, is set down at \$14,907,894, being about \$2,000,000 over the product of the previous year.

Washington Territory.

Capital, Olympia.

EXECUTIVE AND TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.*

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	Office.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
George E. Cole.	Governor.	Olympia	At will.	\$3,000.
John M. Murphy.	Auditor.	"	Jan., 1869.	\$500.
Benjamin Harned.	Treasurer.	"	"	Commissions
Randall H. Hewitt.	Public Printer.	"	"	Fees.
Elwood Evans.	Secretary.	"	At will.	\$2,000.
A. W. Moore.	Executive Clerk.	"	"	\$1,200.
S. N. Woodruff.	Librarian.	"	Jan., 1869.	\$300.

Table

Showing the area, the Counties and County Seats of the Territory, with the Population, Vote of 1867, and Valuation of Property.

NAME OF COUNTY.	County Seat.	APPROX'ATE AREA SQUARE MILES.	Population.	Vote of 1867.		Assessed Value of Property, 1867.
				Flanders, Rep.	Clark, Dem.	
Chehalis.	Montesano.	1,600	300	57	20	\$ 100,199.94
Clallam.	New Dungeness.	1,720	305	67	49	97,395.31
Clarke.	Vancouver.	1,400	2,089	342	279	611,657.00
Cowlitz.	Monticello.	460	480	83	83	186,079.00
Island.	Coupeville.	250	409	81	84	261,730.00
Jefferson.	Port Townsend.	1,670	650	129	113	301,584.27
King.	Seattle.	1,800	725	154	128	414,043.00
Kitsap.	Port Madison.	400	610	171	111	551,266.00
Klickitat.	Rockland.	1,850	300	38	13	125,342.00
Lewis.	Claquato.	1,580	550	76	85	268,095.00
Mason.	Oakland.	1,600	219	35	38	44,480.00
Pacific.	Oysterville.	1,140	375	122	15	135,568.00
Pierce.	Steilacoom.	2,000	860	86	138	508,806.50
Skamania.	Cascades.	1,800	270	28	43	260,365.00
Snohomish.	Snohomish City.	1,500	285	69	61	69,022.86
Stevens.	Pinkney City.	28,000	550	48	103	200,579.50
Thurston.	Olympia.	672	2,045	225	205	776,722.75
Wahkiakum.	Cathlamet.	225	63	8	8	9,653.33
Walla Walla.	Walla Walla.	8,000	3,500	482	606	1,762,816.00
Whatcom.	Whatcom.	4,300	244	48	65	42,522.50
Yakima.	Yakima.	7,000	125	19	25	68,676.28
Totals.		68,967	14,954	2,368	2,272	\$6,796,604.24

* For List of Judicial Officers, Terms of United States Courts, etc., see page 38; U. S Officers Pacific Coast, page 38; Post Offices in the Territory, page 36. Election takes place on the first Monday in June, 1869, and every two years thereafter.

Oregon—Official Returns, Election 1866.

COUNTIES.	Congress.	Governor.	Secretary of State.	State Treasurer.	State Printer.					
	Rufus Mallory, Republican.	James D. Fay, Democrat.	Geo. L. Woods, Republican.	Jas. K. Kelly, Democrat.	S. E. May, Republican.	L. F. Lane, Democrat.	E. N. Cooke, Republican.	John C. Bell, Democrat.	W. A. McPherson, Republican.	J. O'Meara, Democrat.
Baker	286	294	283	299	288	292	285	294	288	286
Benton	524	497	527	494	530	494	529	499	523	494
Clackamas	685	555	682	560	689	549	687	551	688	546
Clatsop	124	48	117	48	117	47	128	47	128	47
Coos	139	80	135	85	140	74	137	83	139	67
Curry	57	35	58	42	57	39	59	36	59	35
Columbia	87	106	89	104	88	105	88	106	89	101
Douglas	625	541	631	545	630	544	628	546	630	530
Grant	318	253	317	254	320	252	320	252	319	244
Jackson	565	674	562	691	558	689	559	694	565	674
Josephine	156	166	153	179	154	178	154	176	156	171
Lane	582	697	579	700	580	700	580	701	580	691
Linn	1,020	1,230	1,015	1,233	1,019	1,226	1,019	1,233	1,042	1,205
Marion	1,392	801	1,330	833	1,396	796	1,387	809	1,389	771
Multnomah	1,212	1,008	1,205	1,025	1,226	1,003	1,217	1,014	1,222	998
Polk	564	556	560	565	564	555	566	558	565	547
Tillamook	51	37	47	39	49	37	48	38	48	37
Umatilla	279	513	270	517	283	508	282	511	284	502
Union	288	411	285	416	288	413	286	415	289	412
Washington	468	356	465	359	468	352	467	357	467	350
Wasco	364	398	355	413	367	388	366	400	367	397
Yamhill	576	552	568	555	576	546	575	554	576	541
Totals	10,862	9,808	10,283	9,956	10,387	9,787	10,367	9,874	10,418	9,646

Alaska.

This newly acquired territory on the West coast of America, recently ceded by the Russian Government, lies between 50° and 55° North latitude, and 130° and 185° West longitude. In addition to the peninsula, which is 350 miles from north to south, and 30 miles from east to west, there are a large number of islands included in the purchase, the most important of which is the Sitka group. The aggregate area, including the islands, is estimated at over 500,000 square miles.

No accurate data has been published of the population. That portion of the country under the control of the Russian-American Company is estimated to contain about 12,000 persons, of which one-half are whites and half-breeds.

The principal town is New-Archangel, which has already become the seat of considerable trade. The general resources of the country are fish, game of various kinds, lumber, and furs.

Extensive tracts of valuable timber are to be found in the vicinity of the coast, principally spruce, fir, and cedar. Both silver and gold are said to abound on the peninsula, and coal has been found in several localities.

The distance from San Francisco to Sitka is about 1,500 miles.

A Chronological History

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1867, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1867.

Jan. 1, 1867. The steamer Colorado, the pioneer ship of the mail line for China and Japan, with a number of passengers and large freight, left San Francisco....The colored population throughout California celebrated the anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Jan. 2. There are sixteen vessels, several of them over 1,000 tons burthen, loading at San Francisco with grain for the Eastern States and Europe.

Jan. 4. Gen. C. H. S. Williams, formerly a member of the Senate of California, and one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession, committed suicide at San Francisco, aged 53 years....Wilson Flint, one of the earliest agriculturists of California, died at San Francisco, aged 47 years.

Jan. 8. Governor Blasdell of Nevada, inaugurated at Carson City, Nevada.

Jan. 9. The British ship Viscata arrived at San Francisco from Kanagawa in twenty-two days.

Jan. 11. J. W. Nye elected U. S. Senator from Nevada.

Jan. 23. William B. Fairman, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, and a member of the City Government, died, aged 33 years....A wife of a citizen of Langworth, Stanislaus County, gave birth to three children, each weighing seven pounds.

Jan. 24. A severe storm has been raging on the southern coast of California for fifty hours, deluging the country with water, and greatly retarding farming operations.

Jan. 28. James Bowstend, a prominent citizen of Sacramento, died at Austin, Nevada, aged 57 years.

Jan. 29. Over ten thousand barrels of flour were shipped by steamer at San Francisco for New York via Panama....Annual Meeting of the California State Agricultural Society was held at Sacramento.

Jan. 30. An attempt was made to destroy Blossom Rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, by a heavy blast of powder. A considerable part of the obstruction was removed....The schooner Eugenia arrived at San Francisco from Tahiti with 287 bales of cotton, *in transitu* for England.

February 3. The British ship Schah Jehan, outward bound, was driven on the rocks in San Francisco harbor, and wrecked. The crew were saved.

Feb. 4 Severe gale at Walla Walla, Oregon, causing great damage....The Chinese New Year celebrated with "great noise" at San Francisco and Sacramento.

Feb. 5. Charles Covillard, a pioneer Californian, died at Marysville, Cal., aged 51 years.Henry Dreschfeld, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died, aged 46 years.

Feb. 8. The San Francisco Daily Dispatch was issued for the first time.

Feb. 11. The Sacramento Daily Record commenced its publication to-day....Prize fight at Newport, Cal., between Thomas McAlpin and Jack Lynch, which was decided on the eighth round in favor of the former....A brilliant meteor passed over Monterey, Cal.

Feb. 12. An attempt was made by a party of white laborers to prevent a number of Chinamen from working at South Beach, San Francisco, Cal., ending in a riot, during which a number of persons were wounded, one fatally.

Feb. 16. The residence of Capt. E. G. Adams, at St. Helens, Oregon, was blown up by a keg of powder, applied by parties who disputed his title to the land which he occupied.

Feb. 20. John B. Cook, a pioneer Californian, and Treasurer of Lake County, died at Clear Lake, aged 73 years.

Feb. 21. The schooner Buena Dia was capsized in San Francisco harbor, and Capt. J. Gallagher and one of the sailors were drowned.

Feb. 22. Washington's birthday was generally celebrated.

Feb. 26. The Sacramento, Cal., Orphan Asylum organized.

March 1. The weather for the past ten days has been very severe throughout the State of California. In the vicinity of Stockton, San Jose, and Shasta heavy floods have occasioned considerable damage. Communication with many of the interior towns was suspended for several days.

March 2. An avalanche occurred at one of the camps of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Dutch Flat, California. A cabin, occupied by fifteen men, was covered with an immense body of snow. The men were extricated after fifteen hours' confinement. Five were severely injured, three of whom subsequently died....A cave took place in the hydraulic claims at Sailors' Flat, Nevada County, Cal., burying five men, three of whom were instantly killed, and the remaining two seriously injured.

March 6. A large meeting was held at San Francisco to discourage Chinese immigration and the employment of Coolie labor.

March 7. Nevada Legislature closed its third session. Many important measures failed for want of time.

March 12. Immense Fenian meeting held at San Francisco. Five thousand persons attended.

March 13. Governor Blasdell, of Nevada, issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 15th inst.

March 14. Important seizures of Chinese goods at San Francisco, Cal., for violation of the U. S. Revenue Laws.

March 17. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at San Francisco, Cal., by a grand civic and military parade.

March 19. The books of several extensive wine importers of San Francisco, Cal., were seized by the U. S. officers, for violation of the Revenue Laws.

March 20. The P. M. steamship Colorado arrived at San Francisco, having completed successfully her pioneer trip to Japan and China. The ship was received with great éclat at the different ports visited by her, and a corps of Japanese Commissioners were a part of a large number of passengers brought to this city.

March 21. A prize fight took place near Newport, Cal., between John Blackey and William Fox, which was decided, after the nineteenth round, in favor of the former.

March 25. William Blackburn, of Santa Cruz, Cal., one of the earliest pioneers on this coast, died at San Francisco, Cal., aged 65....The U. S. Army Officers, accompanied by the Japanese Commissioners, visited the different fortifications of San Francisco harbor.

March 30. Severe storms in the southern part of California, doing considerable damage in the vicinity of San Bernardino....The corner stone of the new building of the San Francisco Library Association was laid, the Masonic Fraternity and Odd Fellows assisting in the ceremonies.

March 31. R. L. Stockton, Indian Agent at Hoopa Valley, Cal., James Latham, William

Griffin, and Isaac Stover, were killed by an Indian desperado whom they were trying to arrest.

April 4. A meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held for the adoption of measures for the relief of the suffering population of the Southern States. Committees were appointed, and a large amount of money was subscribed.

April 5. A snow slide occurred at Granite Basin, Butte County, Cal., killing one man and severely injuring another.

April 6. The U. S. steamship Pensacola arrived in the harbor of San Francisco, Captain Worden, of the original iron-clad Monitor, in command.

April 7. Dominick Gaven, an old resident of San Francisco, and an ex-member of the city government, died, aged 47 years.

April 8. The Freeport Mills, at Seattle, W. T., destroyed by fire.

April 11. An attempt was made to settle the long-talked-of prize fight between Thomas Chandler and Dooney Harris, in San Mateo County, Cal. Several thousand persons were in attendance, but the contest was prevented by the officers of the law. The affair, subsequently, (on the 13th inst.) came off in Contra Costa County, and was decided in favor of Chandler on the twenty-third round.

April 12. A destructive storm has been raging on the Southern Coast of California for several days, during which the pilot boat Caleb Curtis, of San Francisco, with her officers and crew, consisting of Pilots Buckingham, Van Ness, and Schander, and four seamen, were lost.

April 16. Dr. Benjamin Coit, one of the most esteemed members of the medical profession of California, died suddenly at San Francisco, aged 66 years.

April 18. Maj. John B. Urmy, an old resident of California, committed suicide at San Francisco, aged 43 years.

April 21. Charles N. Brosnan, of the Supreme Court of Nevada, died at San José, aged 54 years.

April 23. The Cosmopolitan Hotel, of San Francisco, one of the finest buildings in the city, was partially destroyed by fire; loss, \$150,000.

April 25. The citizens of San Francisco extended to Capt. Worden, of the Pensacola, numerous civilities.

April 26. The forty eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was generally celebrated throughout California by the members of the Order.

May 1. Dr. B. W. Hathaway, an old resident of California, and an ex-member of the State Senate, died at San Francisco, aged 54 years....The Nevada State Prison, located at Carson City, was destroyed by fire.

May 5. The barkentine W. B. Scranton, with a cargo valued at \$200,000, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon.

May 6. Two miners were instantly killed by falling down a shaft at Drytown, Cal.

May 7. A destructive fire occurred at Drytown, destroying a large part of the town.

May 11. Heavy freshets throughout the State of Nevada, inflicting serious damage.

May 13. Dr. B. Ober, an old resident of California, died at San Francisco, aged 61 years....Two prominent citizens of Portland, Oregon, were arrested for smuggling goods from Victoria.

May 14. The news of the defeat of the De Haro land claim, before the U. S. Supreme Court, was received at San Francisco with unusual demonstrations of joy.

May 16. An affray took place at Port Townsend, W. T., during which two men were killed and one seriously wounded.

May 20. A billiard tournament, at San Francisco, for the championship of the Pacific Coast, was terminated in favor of Mr. Jamieson, of Nevada, and a champion cue was presented to him as an evidence of his skill....Capt. J. Kinchilo, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and five of his assistants, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Tillamook Bay, W. T.

May 24. The British Benevolent Society celebrated the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday at San Francisco by a banquet.

May 25. J. A. J. Bohem, a pioneer Californian, and a distinguished member of the I. O. O. F., died at San Francisco, aged 38 years.

May 27. The brig Timandra arrived from Tahiti after a passage of 26 days and 20 hours, said to be the quickest passage on record.

May 29. Terrific whirlwind occurred at Marysville, Cal., damaging several buildings.

June 3. The workingmen of San Francisco celebrated, by a large procession, the inauguration of the eight hour system.

June 6. An eight-horse team, heavily freighted, was precipitated through a bridge over the South Yuba River, Cal., killing the driver and the entire team.

June 7. The U. S. sloop Jamestown arrived in the harbor of San Francisco with several cases of yellow fever on board.

June 12. The Union Convention of California met at Sacramento.

June 14. L. McClure, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Times*, died at San Francisco, aged 31 years.

June 17. Municipal election held at Portland, Oregon, resulting in the election of a Democratic Mayor and a majority of Democratic officers.

June 18. The clipper ships Prima Donna and Governor Morton arrived at San Francisco from New York, after a passage of 123 days. Both vessels left at the same time and crossed the equator on the Atlantic side within a few hours of each other. The Governor Morton dropped her anchor three hours ahead of her competitor.

June 19. The Democratic State Convention met at San Francisco....A premature explosion of a powder blast occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Cisco, Cal., killing one white man and six Chinamen....Mayor Holmes, of Portland, Oregon, died.

June 21. A large Fenian meeting was held at San Francisco in aid of the families of their imprisoned countrymen.

June 24. Henry C. Watson, one of the editors of the Sacramento *Union*, died at Sacramento, Cal., aged 37 years.

June 25. A cave occurred in a mining claim near Dutch Flat, Cal., killing one man and seriously injuring another... The steam-frigate *Zealous*, the first English iron-clad sent to this coast, arrived at San Francisco.

July 1. Two men were instantly killed at the New Almaden Quicksilver mines, Cal., by inhaling a jet of carbonic acid gas.

July 4. The Nation's birthday was celebrated in the different States and Territories on the Pacific coast with great enthusiasm... Two of the men belonging to the Second U. S. Artillery were blown to pieces by the discharge of a cannon at Fort Point, San Francisco.

July 8. A destructive fire occurred in the mountains near Santa Cruz, Cal.... A severe tornado swept over the town of Cowlitz, W. T., destroying several buildings.

July 9. James Spruance, an old resident of California, and a prominent merchant of San Francisco, died at the Warm Springs, Cal., aged 45 years.

July 13. Samuel K. Barlow, one of the early settlers of Oregon, died at Canemah, Oregon.

July 15. A man was instant'y killed by falling under a sand-car at San Francisco.

July 16. A man named Williams fell down a shaft of the Crown Point mine, near Virginia, Nevada, and was instant'y killed.

July 17. The Republican Convention (Independent) met at Sacramento.... A violent whirlwind passed over Nevada City, Cal., doing considerable damage to the fruit trees.

July 19. A vast swarm of grasshoppers visited a portion of San Bernardino County, Cal., causing considerable damage to all kinds of vegetation.

July 20. The steam boiler of the Capitol Mills, at San Francisco, exploded, destroying the mill and damaging several buildings in the vicinity.

July 22. The residence of F. W. Hudson, at Shingletown, Cal., took fire; his wife and four children perished in the flames.

July 27. R. H. Farquhar, the Union Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court of Cal., was killed by an explosion of gas aged 38 years.

July 28. The anniversary of Peruvian Independence was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the Peruvians at San Francisco, Cal.

July 29. Mr. and Mrs. Saufley, residing at Oakland, Cal., were frightfully mangled while asleep in their bed, by two Chinamen, who subsequently confessed their guilt.

July 30. Samuel C. Hopkins, a merchant of San Francisco, committed suicide, aged 40 years.

... The Virginia (Nev) stage coach was upset near Anderson's station; one of the passengers was killed and several seriously injured.

Aug. 1. A brilliant meteor was seen at Portland and at several other places in Oregon. After a few seconds it was seen exploded, scattering a shower of brilliant sparks in every direction.

Aug. 2. The U.S. steamship *Resaca* arrived at San Francisco from Panama, with sixteen cases of yellow fever on board.

Aug. 4. During the past twenty four hours, forty-one sailing vessels have entered the harbor of San Francisco.

Aug. 5. The steamship Great Republic, one of the new vessels intended for the China and Japan line of steamships, arrived at San Francisco from New York, after a passage of seventy-four days.

Aug. 8. A disastrous fire occurred at Benicia, Cal., destroying nearly all the business portion of the town.... An attempt was made by one of the inmates to burn the Industrial School at San Francisco.... Captain Swan and the crew of the schooner Sarah, were arrested at San Francisco for violating the U. S. revenue laws.

Aug. 12. Terrific storm in the vicinity of Dayton, Nev., doing considerable damage.

Aug. 21. William Fitzgerald was murdered by an Indian at San Juan, Cal. The assassin was soon after arrested, and immediately executed by the enraged populace.

Aug. 23. The British ship Blackwall, lying in the harbor of San Francisco, was set on fire and partially destroyed.

Aug. 26. The stables at the Warm Springs Hotel, Cal., were destroyed by fire. One man was seriously injured, and twelve horses perished in the flames.

Aug. 30. While the Calistoga (Napa, Cal.) stage was descending a hill near Knight's Valley, the break-strap broke, when the horses commenced running at a rapid rate. Two ladies, the only passengers, jumped out and were instantly killed.

Aug. 31. The bark *Lizzie Boggs* of San Francisco, was wrecked on Cape Flattery, W. T.

September 4. News received at San Francisco of the death of Senator McDougall.... The election for State officers and Members of Congress was held throughout California, resulting in the election of H. H. Haight and the entire Democratic ticket.

Sept. 7. Three miners were suffocated by foul air in the Ione Mine, at Grass Valley, Cal.

Sept. 8. Six children were poisoned at San Francisco by eating the berries of an ornamental shrub known as the wild caper.... The U. S. steamer *Shubrick* went ashore in a fog at Big Flat, thirty miles from Cape Mendocin', Cal.

Sept. 9. The Fair of the California State Agricultural Society commenced at Sacramento.... Work commenced on the Sea Wall in the harbor of San Francisco.

Sept. 10. Captain R. J. Vaudewater, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died, aged 70 years.

Sept. 11. A novel exhibition took place at San Francisco, Cal., the result of a wager made on the recent State election. A. M. Higgins, the loser, marched through the principal street, playing a hand-organ, accompanied by Mr. Hayes, the winner, and several other prominent citizens, who solicited contributions in aid of the Orphan Asylums, from several thousand spectators. Over four thousand dollars in coin were collected, and provisions, etc., amounting to several thousand dollars more.

Sept. 12. A man named Ballen was gored to death by a bull, at the Presidio, near San Francisco.

Sept. 16. The Anniversary of Mexican Independence was appropriately celebrated at San Francisco by the Mexican population... Three triplets, the children of H. Darziger, were circumcized at the Synagogue O'hai Shalom, San Francisco, in presence of a large concourse of persons including many of the official dignitaries of the city.

Sept. 18. The steamship *China*, the second of the new line to China and Japan, arrived at San

Francisco from New York, after a passage of $78\frac{1}{2}$ days... Charles C. Phillips, one of the early settlers of Puget Sound, W. T., and formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, died at Whidby's Island, W. T.

Sept. 19. The U. S. propeller Gen. McPherson, a California built vessel, made a trial trip in the harbor of San Francisco, and accomplished nearly fifteen miles per hour.

Sept. 22. Trinity Church, San Francisco, was consecrated by Episcopal Bishop Kip.

Sept. 25. The steamer John L. Stephens, the pioneer of the Alaska steamship line, left San Francisco. Several of the officers of the new Territory and a number of merchants were among the passengers... A destructive fire occurred at Copperopolis, Cal.

Sept. 26. The corner-stone of the new buildings near Oakland, Cal., intended for the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of Governor Low and a large number of spectators.

Sept. 27. The U. S. steamer Resaca sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, having on board General Rousseen and staff and the Russian Commissioners... Mrs. Mary Covillard, a resident of California since 1845, died at Marysville aged 26 years.

Sept. 30. Two men were suffocated by gas in a tunnel at Silver Mountain, Cal.

October 2. The Butte County (Cal.) Agricultural Society commenced their annual fair at Chico.

Oct. 3. J. B. Desabigne, a native of France and a prominent merchant of San Francisco, committed suicide, aged 75 years.

Oct. 4. The Benicia (Cal.) Cement Works destroyed by fire.

Oct. 5. John R. Ridge, the editor of the *Grass Valley National*, and a man of considerable literary ability, died at Grass Valley, Cal., aged 40 years.

Oct. 8. The ships Clara Bell and Nightingale, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned to San Francisco with 130 employees of the Company.

Oct. 9. A serious affray occurred at San Francisco from an attempt of a number of armed men to dispossess a party who was in the possession of a tract of outside land, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of three others... Martin Alhoff, a wine merchant of Coloma, Cal., committed suicide, aged 40 years.

Oct. 11. A destructive fire occurred on Third street, San Francisco.

Oct. 16. The judicial election was held in California, resulting in the election of the Democratic candidates, Royal T. Sprague, Judge of the Supreme Court, and O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Public Instruction... A desperate affray occurred at Little Lake, Mendocino county, between the members of two families, Coates and Frost, residing there, during which six men were killed and four others severely wounded. Of the victims, eight were members of the Coates family, and two were of the Frosts.

Oct. 17. A workman at the Savage Mine, near Virginia, Nev., was instantly killed by falling down shaft.

Oct. 18. The newly acquired Territory of Alaska was formally transferred to the United States, at New Archangel, by the Russian Commissioners.

Oct. 19. A M. Chapelle, a real estate dealer of San Francisco, committed suicide by jumping from the Oakland ferry-boat, while suffering from a temporary aberration of the mind, aged 57 years.

Oct. 22. A police officer, named R. Richardson, was fatally shot by a negro, at Oakland, Cal.

Oct. 24. Capt. Thomas Lindstrom was drowned in the San Joaquin River, near Stockton, Cal.

Oct. 30. The U. S. steamer Tuscarora arrived in the harbor of San Francisco from Honolulu.

November 1. A destructive fire occurred at Visalia at which two men were badly burned.

Nov. 4. A blast of ninety kegs of powder was exploded in a tunnel through Telegraph Hill, San Francisco. An immense mass of rock was detached, for use in the construction of the new sea wall of the harbor of San Francisco... The bark Onward, the last of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s fleet, arrived at San Francisco from the northeast coast of Siberia.

Nov. 5. William Carey Jones, an eminent lawyer, died at San Francisco, aged 51 years... A severe storm throughout Nevada county, Cal.

Nov. 6. Snow fell on the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the depth of two feet.

Nov. 7. A violent gale occurred throughout Siskiyou county, Cal., prostrating houses and trees, and doing considerable damage to the telegraph wires.

Nov. 12. The elegant rooms of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in the New Merchants' Exchange building, were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Over two hundred of the leading citizens partook of an elegant banquet in honor of the occasion.

Nov. 13. D. W. J. Knox, an old resident of California, and a member of the Senate of California, died at San Francisco, aged 47 years... An affray occurred among the students of St. Mary's College, San Francisco, during which one of the boys was severely stabbed.

Nov. 14. The meteoric shower of 1867 was generally seen throughout the Pacific States. The display was remarkably brilliant in California, especially in some of the interior towns. Several Sacramentans assert that the scene, as witnessed from their city, was fully equal to the noted shower of 1833... News received in San Francisco of the formal delivery, on the 18th ultimo, to the United States, by the Russian Commissioners, of the newly acquired Territory of Alaska.

Nov. 20. A large quantity of opium in the possession of passengers of the steamship Great Republic, at San Francisco, was seized for violation of the Revenue laws.

Nov. 21. Over four hundred cases of absyntie were seized at San Francisco, for making false returns of its value to the Custom House.

Nov. 22. The ferry-boat Washoe, plying between San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., collided with the bark Monitor, receiving considerable damage and severely injuring one of the passengers... The U. S. Assessor seized a still and over 1,700 gallons of grape brandy, at the Mission of San Jose, Alameda county, Cal., for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

Nov. 25. Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt at Unionville, Nevada.

Nov. 26. The U. S. steamer Ossipee returned to San Francisco from the expedition to Alaska.

Nov. 23. The National Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the States and Territories on this coast.

Nov. 29. An explosion occurred at the Pacific Powder Mills, in Marin county, Cal. Three men were killed, one severely wounded, and several buildings demolished.

Nov. 30. The Central Pacific Railroad Co. have completed their track to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, 114 miles from Sacramento.

